

SOUVENIRS OF WINNIPEG

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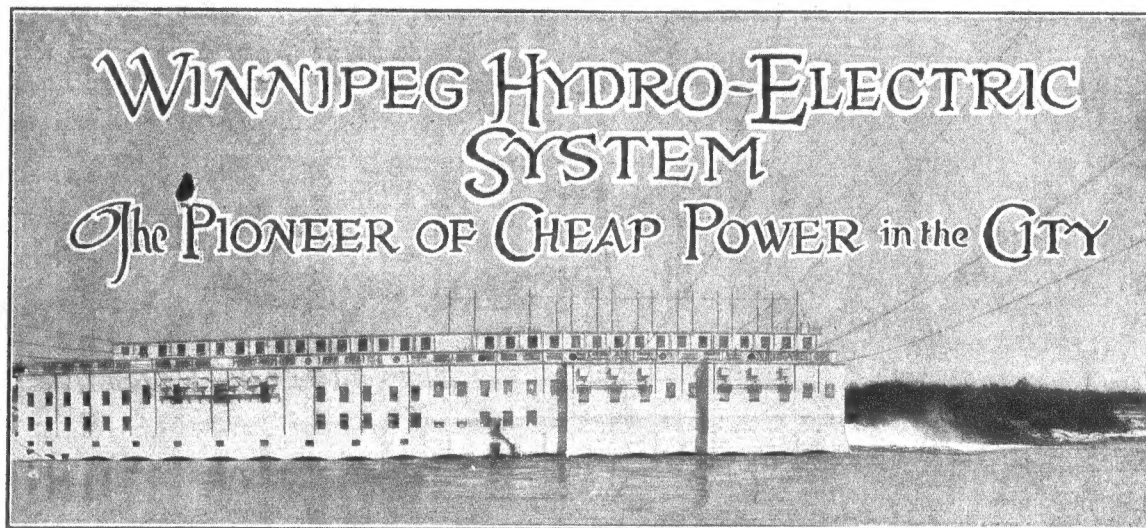
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WINNIPEG



Know our City

WINNIPEG — KNOW OUR CITY



THE CITY OF WINNIPEG HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEM POWER HOUSE, POINTE DU BOIS

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THE City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System is one of the mightiest forces promoting industrial development. The abundance of cheap power supplied by this municipally-owned hydro-electric system encourages the founding of manufacturing enterprises at the very doorway to the fastest-growing market in the world. Winnipeg—today the greatest distributing centre in the Canadian North-West—is also striding to ever greater importance as a city of humming industries. With the rate for electric power as low as one-half cent per kilowatt hour, more and more manufacturers are convinced that the quickest, easiest and surest way to capture the Western Canadian market is to manufacture at lowest production cost by establishing their plants within the power-supplying area of the City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System.

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Winnipeg MUST advance. Importance is thrust upon her by reason of her geographical position and the

abundant resources at her command. All railways from East to West must pass through Winnipeg. Immense tracts of rich prairie land are open to settlers. The immigration policy of the Federal Government and the work of the Canadian Colonization Association are certain to bring into Western Canada hundreds of thousands of new settlers. That Winnipeg is destined to be the greatest distributing and manufacturing centre West of the Great Lakes was never before more obvious than it is today.

Fortunate Winnipeg, with electrical energy supplied at the lowest rates in North America, with an abundance of pure soft water, with a market for manufactured products great today and ever increasing, offers manufacturers unequalled opportunities for present profits and substantial future growth.

The City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System supplies electrical energy for manufacturing purposes at a rate as low as $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per kilowatt hour. The electric light rate is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the electric cooking rate is less than 1 cent per kilowatt hour. Since the proposal to establish a Municipal Electric Plant and its completion, electrical rates in Winnipeg dropped 88 per cent.

Winnipeg Hydro Electric System Has a Standby Plant and a Central Steam Heating System

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1874-1924



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Relating to Winnipeg

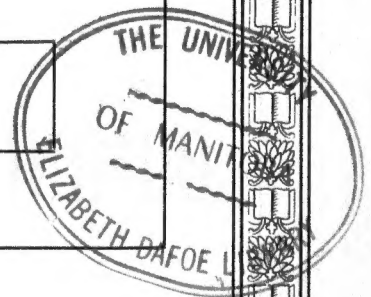


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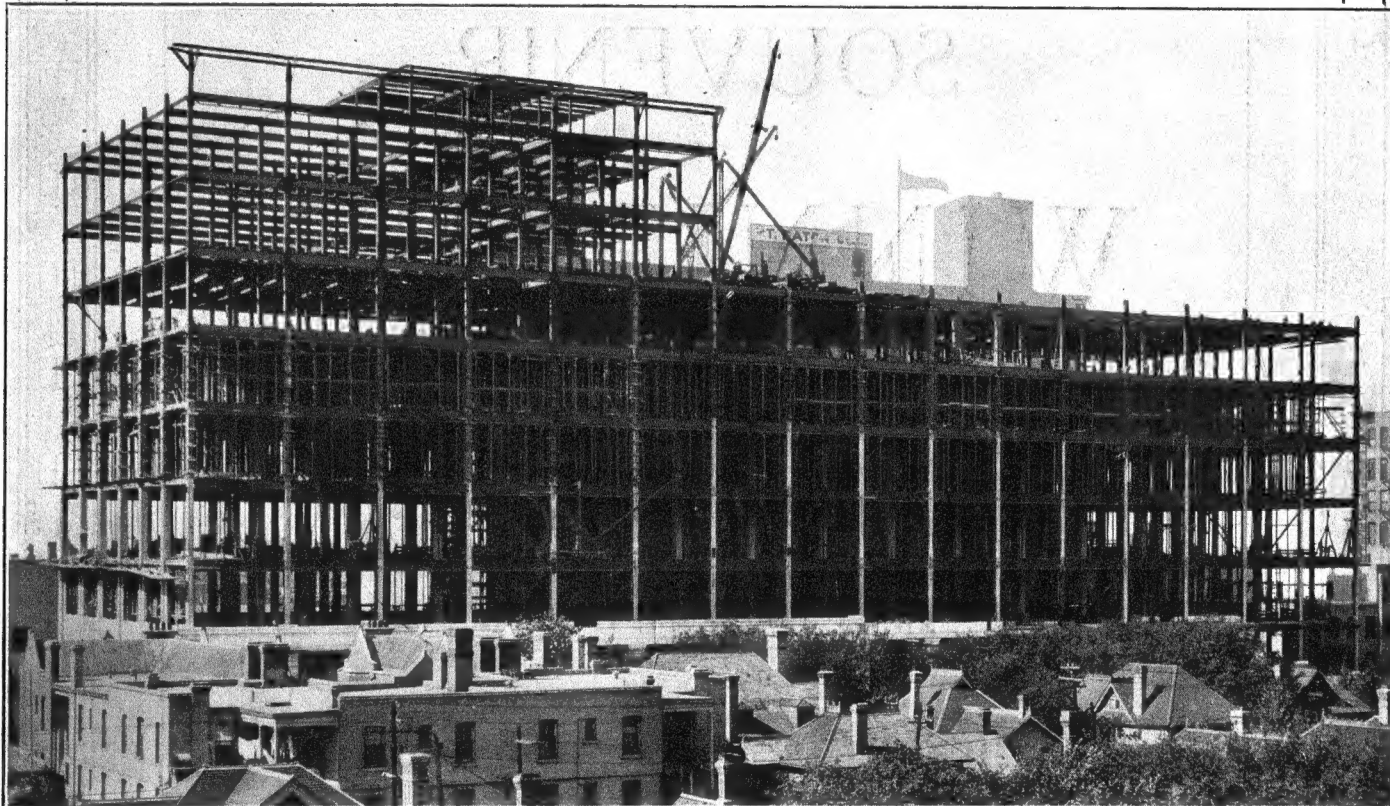
*Before man made us citizens,
great Nature made us men.*

THE CAPTURE

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FOREWORD



IN PUBLISHING THIS BOOK, this Association feels that a lasting service can be done our City, for three reasons: First, that the citizens of Winnipeg may become more familiar with the civic administration and with every important municipal activity; second, that tourists may be induced to visit the "Gateway to the Golden West," and third, that industrial and commercial institutions contemplating locating in Canada will get valuable information about our superabundance of electric power and pure soft water supply which may cause them to locate in Winnipeg.

As this publication is replete with statistics and information concerning every activity in Winnipeg, its distribution has a very material effect in propagating the facts about Winnipeg's dominance in Trade, Finance, Education and the other elements of metropolitan strength.



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Winnipeg's Jubilee Year Book. 1874--1924

PUBLISHED BY
CIVIC SOCIAL AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Winnipeg, the Capital of the Keystone Province of the Confederation

*From an Indian Trading Post to the Grain Centre of the World and
Metropolis of the Great West*

VOL. I.

PRICE \$1.50

SERIES I.



OLD FORT GARRY



PICTURESQUE halo surrounds the early voyagers of this country, the pathfinders of trade and commerce of the Empire. It was these light-hearted, daring men, who came up the chain of lakes and rivers from Montreal to pierce the vast solitudes of the West, penetrating far into the interior, seeking a road to the western sea (Pacific Ocean), and endeavoring to reach the great herds of buffalo described to them by the Indians on the prairies, to open up a greater trade in peltries.

La Verendrye and Selkirk are the most interesting figures on the historical canvas of the North-West, the former as a discoverer and the latter as a colonizer. La Verendrye it was who discovered the Lakes of the Woods, the Winnipeg River, Lake Winnipeg and, later, in 1738, crossing Lake Winnipeg, entered the mouth of the Red River of the North on September 24th, 1738, and set eyes on the site of the present City of Winnipeg. Three-quarters of a century before the coming of Lord Selkirk, La Verendrye had built Fort Rouge at the juncture of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. Here also were erected at various times four other forts, around which gathered the most interesting events connected with the North-

West—Fort Gibraltar, in 1806, erected by the North-Westerners of Montreal; Fort Douglas, by the Hudson's Bay Company; Old Fort Garry; and, later, a more elaborate structure, New Fort Garry, erected in 1853. Not far from this latter fort was erected, in 1860, the first house of Winnipeg.

Time came when the dominating hand of the big fur-trading company was stayed and the land of the bison and beaver became the abode of communities of men. Pioneers found their way from every corner of the vast interior plain and from beyond the seas, and camped with their settlers' wagons in the shadows of Fort Garry. Western Canada, the great land of promise that was hidden from the knowledge and industry of mankind for two centuries, was at last started on the road to progress.

Annals

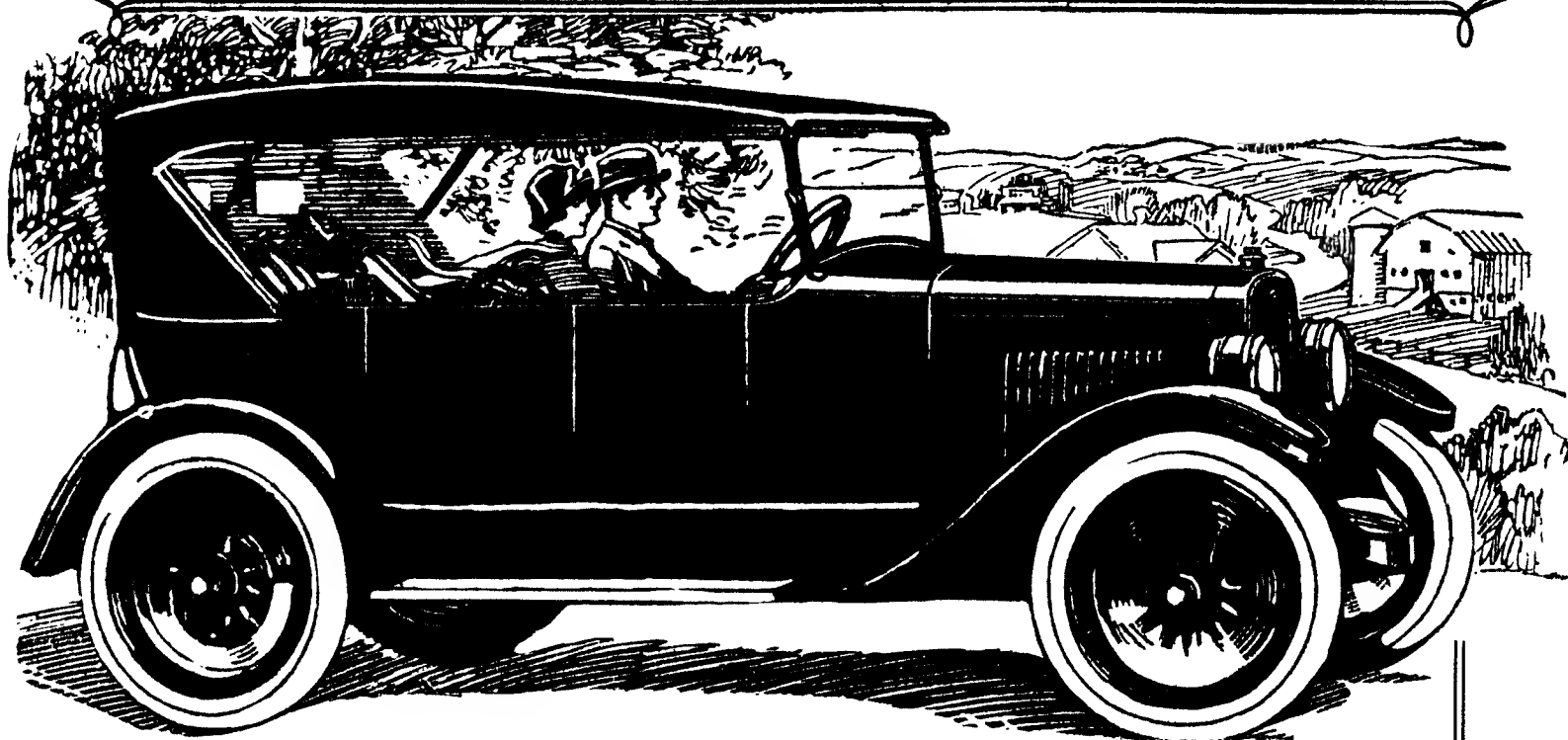
Hudson's Bay Company incorporated 1670.
La Verendrye's son sees Rocky Mountains from Missouri River, 1742.

Scoto-French traders from Montreal visited Lake Winnipeg, 1766.

North-West Company founded 1783.

Lord Selkirk's emigration scheme discussed, 1802.

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First expedition of Selkirk settlers reached York Factory, 1811.

First expedition of 70 Selkirk settlers reached Fort Forks, Red and Assiniboine rivers, 1812.



WINTER TRAVEL

Second party of 20 Selkirk settlers reached Red River Settlement, 1813.

Third party of 93 Selkirk settlers reached Red River Settlement, 1814.

Fourth party of 100 Selkirk settlers reached Red River Settlement, 1815.

The Beginning of Winnipeg

About the time when Napoleon was carrying half a million men through the snows of Russia, a Scotch nobleman of somewhat eccentric habits conceived the idea of planting a colony of his countrymen in the very heart of the vast continent of North America. It was by no means an original idea that entered into the brain of Lord Selkirk; other British lords had tried in earlier centuries the same experiment. But Lord Selkirk's experiment was different from those that had preceded it. Instead of holding to the coast line of the Atlantic, he boldly penetrated into the very centre of the continent by way of Hudson Bay, establishing on the great Red River of the North the foundation settlement of Manitoba.

In August, 1812, Selkirk's representative, Miles McDonald, arrived with the first party of settlers from Scotland and Ireland, and located on the banks of the Red River just below where Winnipeg stands today. In 1813 a second lot of settlers arrived, and a third contingent in 1815. Facing the severest kind of hardships in providing a living for themselves, and meeting strong opposition from the two dominating traders, the North-West and the Hudson's Bay companies, the settlers held tenaciously to their possessions until after the skirmish of Seven Oaks. In this memorable culmination of a long-fought trade rivalry many of their numbers were shot down, the North-West Company was amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany, and the settlers were at last able to reap the fruits of their labors.

The progress of the little colony from that time was gradual and sure. Its numbers were constantly increased by the retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, who selected it as a place of settlement when their period of active service had expired. Thither came the voyager and traders to spend the winter of their lives in the little world of Assiniboia. Thus the Lord Selkirk settlement grew and flourished, caring little for the outside world.

After 200 years of supreme rule of the Hudson's Bay Company in the West, arrangements were later made for Rupertsland and the Indian territory to come into the possession of the crown, upon payment of a million and a half dollars to the Hudson's Bay Company. But when surveyors commenced operations, mapping out land for the Government, strong and persistent opposition was shown by the French Metis. After forcibly expelling Governor McDougall, who was sent to assume charge of the opening up of the new settlement, the French malcontents assembling in large numbers, took possession of the highways leading to the settlement. Thus commenced, under the vainglorious leadership of Louis Riel, a rebellion full of cruelties and robberies, a blot upon the history of this country.

Riel, with a ministry nominated from among his followers, with all the pomp characteristic of the man, seized Fort Garry, the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company. Drunk with the lust of conquest, he thought it necessary to take the life of a man in order to prove that he was in earnest and, thinking to strike terror into the English-speaking portion of the community, which, although not actually opposed



EARLY SETTLERS ARRIVING

to him, was still inimical to his sway. From amongst his many victims kept ironed in his prison, he selected a man named Scott, a man too loyal to the Queen to suit Riel's taste. Scott was arraigned before a mock court-



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THE FORT GARRY

The "Fort Garry," so named because it stands upon the site where was situated the fort of Indian days, is one of the finest hotels in Canada. It is only one block from the Canadian National Railways Union Station, has 300 bedrooms, and is built of buff sandstone and absolutely fireproof, with the most modern conveniences and appointments.

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HARRY J. BERRY,
 Manager

martial, the French language being used although the prisoner could speak no French. He was condemned to death and shot.

The murder of Scott caused a cry of execration to resound throughout the English districts of Canada, until the Imperial Government consented to co-operate in sending a military expedition to the Red River Settlement, under Colonel Garnett Wolseley.

On the morning of the 22nd of August, 1870, Col. Wolseley, at the head of the 60th Rifles, entered Fort Garry. Riel, the head and front of the Red River rebellion—the “president,” the “little Napoleon”—had fled a few minutes before, running like a whipped hound to Pembina, shoeless and crazed with fear.

This was the closing scene of the Red River rebellion and marked the commencement of the most remarkable example of city building on this continent. The arrival of the troops infused confidence among the people of Fort Garry, trade revived, money became plentiful. Fort Garry was the point of exchange between the traders and hunters of the plains. Determined to make full use of Fort Garry as a trade centre, free-traders flocked around the Fort, snatching every chance of trade which came within their reach, and establishing within a stone's throw of the handful of buildings which later developed into the City of Winnipeg.

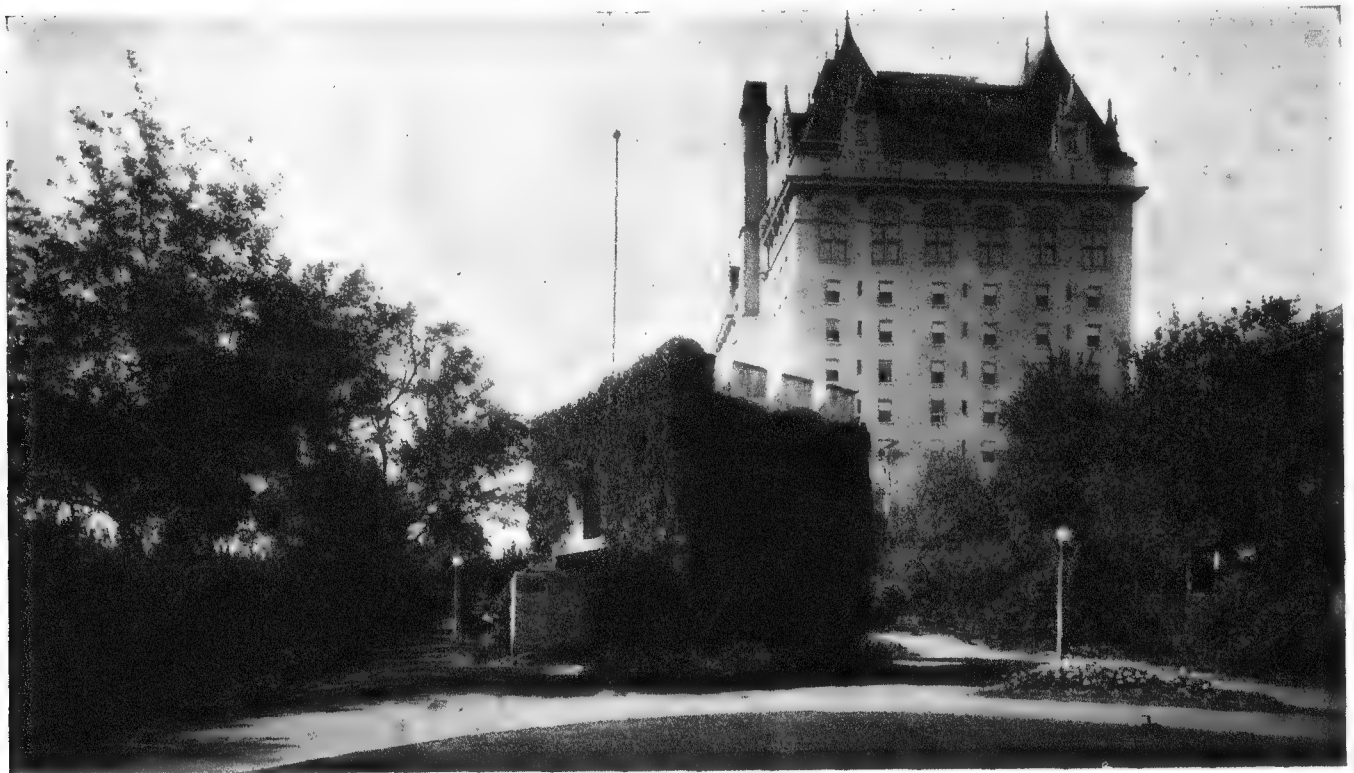
Stepping out boldly, conscious of the fact that it would some day command the backing

of a thousand miles of fertile prairie—the home of coming millions—the village grew through sheer determination to push forward. Even with the inadequate facilities for comfort, there was scarcely such a thing heard of as “hard times” in 1870—people were tolerably happy, victorious and contented. Winnipeg, from that time, has been the theatre of great hopes and sanguine anticipations. In the years of its growth it has been the scene of strong and well-directed efforts in the establishment of educational and religious influences in the Canadian West—the court of example of industry, enterprise, culture and reputation.

A census in 1871 showed Manitoba's population divided as follows:—

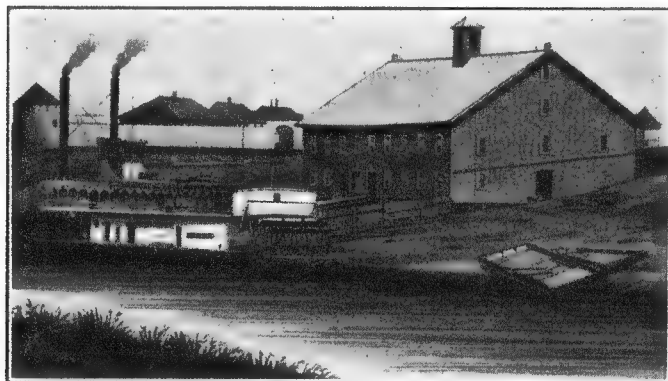
French halfbreeds.....	5,757
English halfbreeds.....	4,083
Whites.....	1,565
Indians.....	558
Total.....	11,963

Winnipeg's population at this time was about 215 souls. Communication was by Red River cart overland to St. Paul. No regular stage route was established. Mail came once a week. There was no bank, no post office in Winnipeg at this time; no lawyer, one doctor, one church, one little newspaper, one policeman, and about twenty buildings. The only currency in existence was Hudson's Bay Company notes



OLD FORT GARRY GATEWAY AND FORT GARRY HOTEL

of £5, £1, 5s and 1s. With the later establishment of a steamboat service on the Red River, Winnipeg possessed better communication with the outside world and became of greater importance as the "Gateway of the North-West."



OLD FORT AND No. 4 WAREHOUSE

In 1873, Winnipeg was incorporated as a city, with a population of 1,800. It took many years for the people of the United States—and, strangely enough, for the people of Eastern Canada—to realize that Western Canada was rich in possibilities. But with the recognition of its merits, hundreds of thousands flocked into the West until new cities and new towns sprang up in a remarkably short time, and the pioneer settlements steadily forged ahead.

Once started on its way, the growth of Winnipeg has been one of the marvels of the past half-century. Winnipeg is lauded throughout the continent today as the Chicago of Canada, the gateway to the fastest growing agricultural territory in the North Temperate Zone. For, west of the Great Lakes, Greater Canada begins, and the vast interior plains stretching northward for 2,000 miles from the United States boundary is now known as the "world's greatest granary."

No greater feat has been performed in a century than the peopling of the vast inland empire of Canada—the Canadian Northwest. Throughout the creation of this new Canadian empire from royal material of the United States and the British Isles, Winnipeg has stood in the very pathway of travel and has taken full measure of benefit from her unique geographical situation.

Geographical Situation of Much Benefit

Canadian history has demonstrated repeatedly that the confluence of two navigable rivers is of necessity a point of importance. Winnipeg occupies such a place, for here the Assiniboine, having already run a course of about 500 miles, unites with the renowned Red of the North. Sixty miles to the south is the international boundary between United States

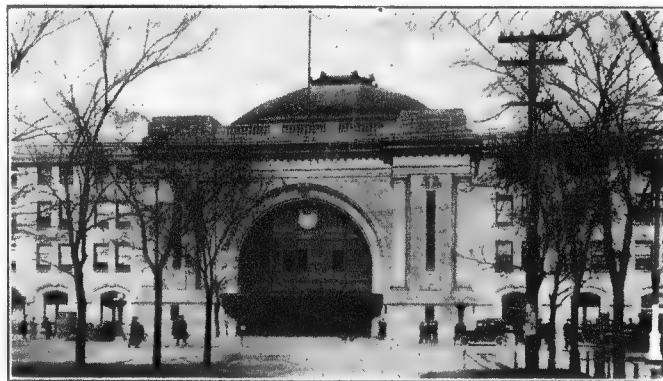
and Canada; 35 miles to the north is the south end of Lake Winnipeg, which stretches away toward the Pole for about a further 250 miles.

Thus is formed a huge barrier to railways, with the one really suitable entrance to the West. Thus the record of railroad building in Western Canada has proven that all lines from the ports and factories of the East must pass through Winnipeg. It is absolutely essential that, until the Hudson's Bay road is an accomplished and successful fact, all the exports and imports of at least half a million square miles of territory will pass through Winnipeg. Whatever happens further west, Winnipeg is, and will continue to be, the "Gateway." Today, glittering belts of steel not only unite Winnipeg with the equi-distant oceans but extend, like helping hands, far out upon the fertile prairies to open up the country and assist steadily increasing settlers; to market products through the western and eastern ports, and to spread the output of Winnipeg's factories, which grow yearly in gigantic strides.

Winnipeg is Beautiful for Situation

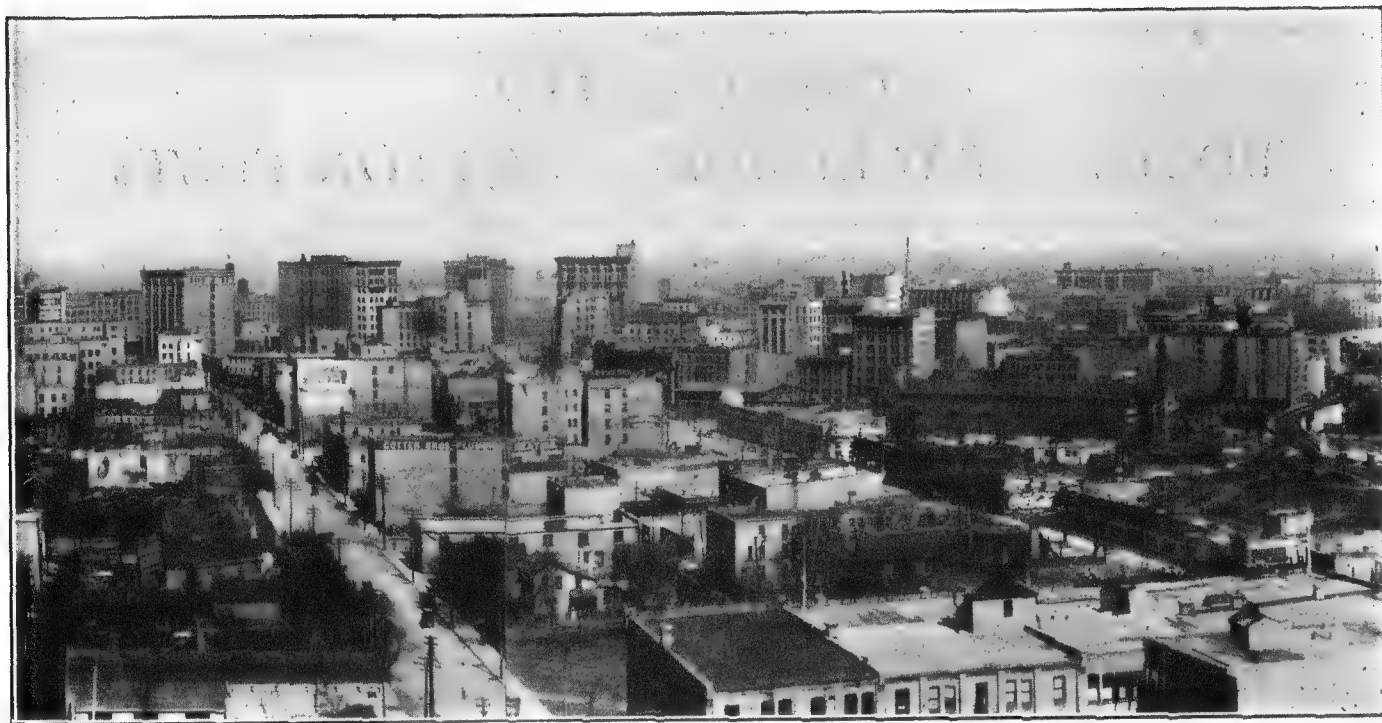
Like Jerusalem of old, Winnipeg is "beautiful for situation," for its location at the juncture of two splendid rivers, the broad bosomed Red and the winding Assiniboine, fairly steep and thickly wooded with elms as fine as any in Oxford or Cambridge, presents a rare treat to the eye of the traveller expecting to find in Winnipeg the usual barren flatness of the prairies.

Historically, Winnipeg is one of the most romantic of places for the tourist. It is like turning back the pages of history to stroll from one to another of the remnants of the past, ranking (from an historical point of view) with any city of the western world.



UNION DEPOT

Fort Garry, with its little park, is possibly one of the oldest historical relics in the West. Lower Fort Garry, too, ranks with many an old fort of Britain, France or Spain. The first



WINNIPEG OF TO-DAY

lime and stone building constructed in Western Canada, it is today an everlasting monument to the courage and determination of the Scotch settlers responsible for its erection.

Winnipeg presents to the visitor from the East a complete contrast to previous conception of what the "Prairie City" was thought to be." Winnipeg is a city with plenty of room. With natural parks, both upon the banks of the Red and the Assiniboine, Kildonan Park in the north and Assiniboine Park in the south-west.

Winnipeg's railroad stations are palatial; banks and office buildings a credit to any city of like size on the continent. Wide streets bear evidence of the vision which the founders had of Winnipeg's future. Portage Avenue and Main Street are not exceeded in width by any other streets on the American continent. Her

churches, apartment houses, residences, all proclaim Winnipeg as a city up to the minute in modern city building, a fact which speaks volumes for a city which has sprung up so rapidly.

St. Norbert with its quaint old ferry and, hidden in a forest of maples and oaks, the Trappist monastery, with its pretty walks, is a touch of old Quebec, the home in bygone days of St. Norbert's early settlers. Crossing the river at St. Norbert one may travel citywards again through the old city of St. Boniface. St. Boniface! with its turrets twain, immortalized in Whittier's poem, "The Red River Voyager"—

"The bells of the Holy City
That call from their turrets twain
To the boatman on the river,
To the hunter on the plain."



ON THE PRAIRIE

Established 1901

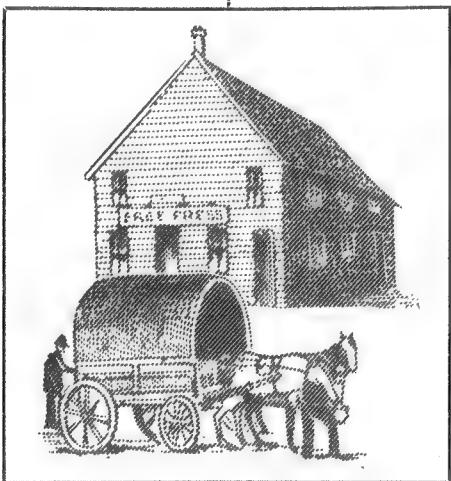
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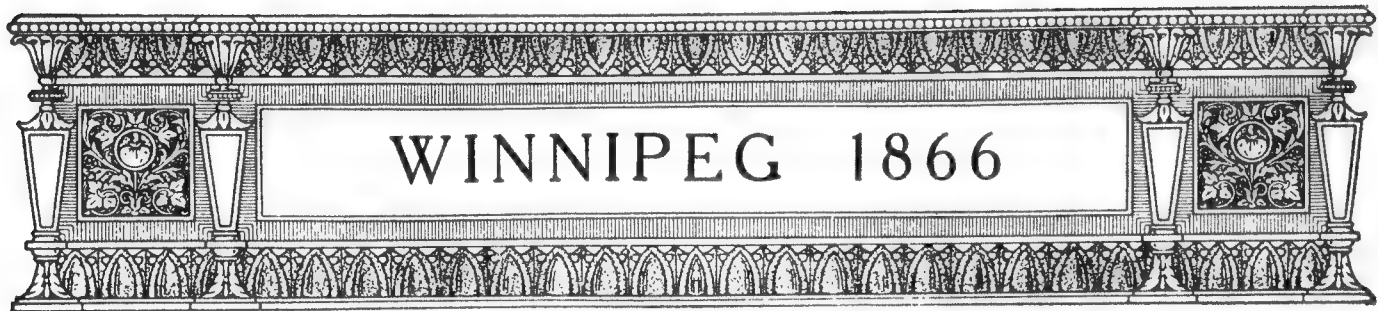
almost a year before the incorporation of Winnipeg, in the humble building depicted on the left, the

Winnipeg Free Press

has fully maintained its position as one of the leading enterprises of this great city and has abundantly justified the courage and foresight of its founders.

The Free Press of today is more than a business or an industry, it is an institution. It carries on its regular payroll approximately 350 people and in addition provides part time employment for hundreds of carrier boys, outside correspondents and special writers. Its annual disbursements total some two million dollars of which nearly three quarters of a million are distributed in wages in this community.

Manitoba Free Press Company Limited

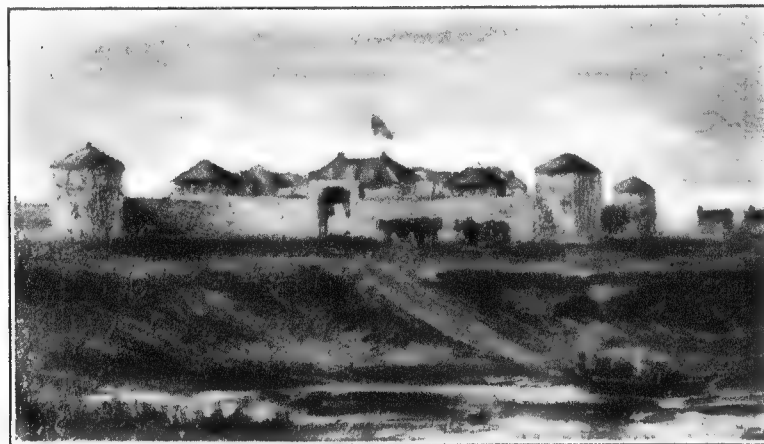


These pictures have been kindly loaned for this occasion by Miss H. Cowan, who holds the originals, believed to be the earliest views of Winnipeg in existence



FORT GARRY, FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1866

This shows the north front, showing the main road (Main Street) leading from the old gate (which still stands in Fort Garry Park). In the right-hand corner stands the historic goal in which so many prisoners were confined during the Riel Rebellion of 1869-70. To the left of the gate posts is seen an Indian mound, which was opened in 1878, but no valuable relics were found.



FORT GARRY, FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1866

This shows the south front of Old Fort Garry facing the Assiniboine River, with the ferry, which was the only means of crossing the Assiniboine River till the building of the bridge on Main Street in 1882, which is still in use.

This picture shows an Indian camp between Main Street and the Red River just back of the present Board of Trade Building.



INDIAN CAMP, BETWEEN MAIN ST. AND RED RIVER, 1866

Every summer Saulteaux or Swampy Cree Indians from St. Peters and Lake Winnipeg camped on this spot, which was then part of the Hudson's Bay Company's reserve. Here they held their dog feasts and other ceremonies, and the sound of the drum could be heard all through the summer nights, particularly when any rumor reached them that their enemies, the Sioux Indians, were in the neighborhood.

Close by was an Indian graveyard, the graves covered with the small tent-like erection of birch bark, under which was placed a pipe, hatchet, cooking utensils, etc., which might prove useful upon reaching the happy hunting grounds. In making excavations for buildings on this part of Main Street human bones have several times been disinterred; these are doubtless from the old Indian graves.

As will be noticed in this picture, the tents of the Swampy Cree Indians were fashioned of birch bark.

Across the Red River can be seen the St. Boniface Mission. The white house to the right is the original convent of the Grey Nuns, which is still standing and is probably the oldest building to be found on either side of the river. The Cathedral shown was built in 1862 to replace the one immortalized by Whittier "with turrets twain," which was burned in 1860. Adjoining is the palace of Bishop Tache, while further to the left stands the boy's school.



SPENCE STREET IN 1866

Each spring, in preparation for the great buffalo hunt, the hunters gathered in a camp at Spence's Creek, near the present Spence Street. In this connection it may be mentioned that the buffalo hunt gave employment annually to about 1,000 men, using 1,200 Red River carts.

This camping ground lay between Portage Avenue and the Assiniboine River and here a large body of the hunters again camped on their return, laden with immense quantities of pemican—dried and smoked buffalo meat, tongues, etc.—the staple meat supply of the Red River settlement.

The tents in this picture are those of the Plain Cree Indians. They were made entirely of leather and by an arrangement of poles a corner of the leather could be turned around to suit the direction of the wind and prevent the smoke of the fires within from filling the tent.

In this picture can also be seen the cottages of some of the Imperial soldiers who had belonged to the force of pensioners sent from England to Fort Garry to replace the troops who had been recalled to England in 1848. When this force was disbanded in 1855 many of these pensioners elected to remain in the settlement and all had small farms along the Assiniboine River.



EMMERLING'S HOTEL AND A. G. B. BANNATYNE'S STORE

Emmerling's Hotel

This was the first hotel opened in the Village of Fort Garry and was always known as Dutch George's Hotel. It stood on Main Street just below the corner of Portage Avenue. On the right-hand is seen the store of A. G. B. Bannatyne with a number of carts and horses belonging to traders who came from all quarters to do business in the few stores in the village. This building stood on the east side of Main Street between Lombard Street and Portage Avenue East. The other store seen on the west side of Main Street is that of W. H. Lyons, a well-known business man in the early days in Winnipeg.



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- No. 5 Filling Station, Corner Rupert and King.
- No. 6 Filling Station, Corner Stradbroke and Osborne.
- No. 7 Filling Station, Corner Stella and Main.
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Guns up to 5,000 lbs. Pressure enable us to Lubricate your car in a few minutes.

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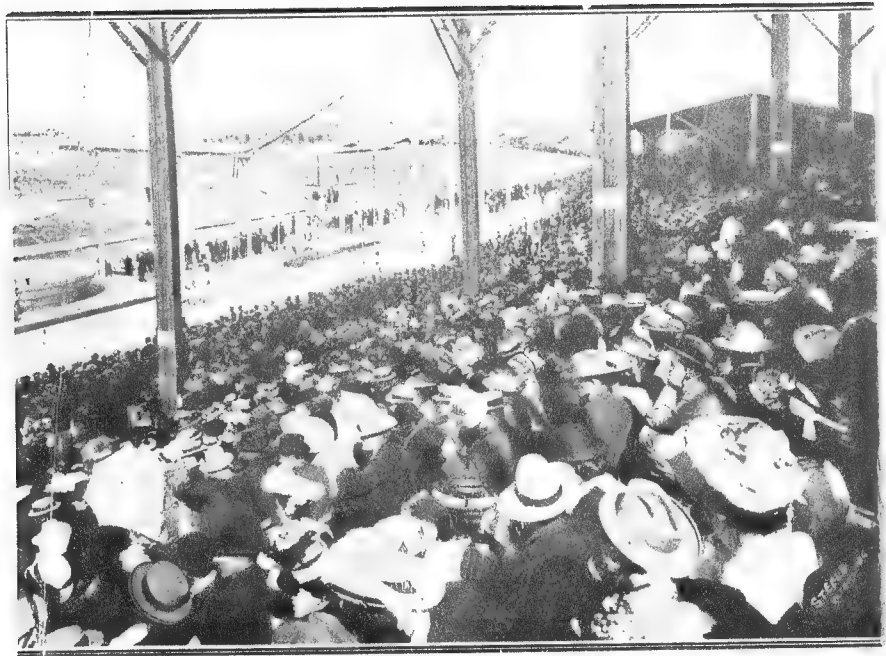
Why be satisfied with any kind of Service when we offer you the BEST and QUICKEST.

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THE GRAND STAND AT THE WINNIPEG FAIR

lace names will discover a deeper significance in the adjective. "Muddy"

In the upbuilding of a town, as in the starting of a machine, the prime



A DOUBLE-DECKER TENEMENT, WINNIPEG

THE STRANGER FOLK OF WINNIPEG

BY M. A. DE SHERBININ

FOUR years ago in a large frame house on Victor Street, Winnipeg, one could have seen a Norwegian family, who had spent their last earnings after landing in Canada, and who were compelled to settle for a time in the large distributing centre, their money not being sufficient to carry them further west to the new lands opened to the farmer. We came across them because a charitable lady, who was a member of the Central Relief Association, asked us to find out their need, as we happened to know their language.

age to surround themselves. They have brought with them all their industry and love for social life. They have already five different church buildings in Winnipeg, which, if one adds to that number a preaching station of the Salvation Army, would make six places of worship. These two nations, together with the Danes and Icelanders, form the Scandinavian family of nations. The Icelanders, who have been thriving in Manitoba for the last thirty years, are a branch of the Norwegian people who have been settled for the last thousand years on the barren, rocky, volcanic island of the far North, and who represent a most



ICELANDIC UNITARIAN CHURCH, WINNIPEG

themselves well in the professions, and have been elected to fill almost every public position of honour.

It is an interesting fact that the Icelandic emigration to America began just one year before the millennial celebration of the arrival of that people in Iceland from their former home in Norway.

For some time they had heard of America with its great tracts of fertile soil, but they did not feel the impulse to venture forth till their cousins, the Norwegians, with whom they were in closest communication, began to emigrate in large numbers. Then they caught the fever and, in 1873 a large company of Icelanders left for Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They came through Canada, however, and a section of the party was induced to settle in Muskoka, Ontario, where near Hecla Postoffice (in remembrance of the famous volcano in Iceland) a few families still

remain. The majority, however, were dissatisfied with their farms and moved to Nova Scotia. Here they again had the misfortune to get lands more suitable for quarrying than for agriculture, and they decided to leave for the western prairies, which were then beginning to attract many settlers from eastern Canada. They settled at Gimli, on Lake Winnipeg, sixty miles north of the city of Winnipeg, in a district suitable for stock raising, which was the only form of agriculture they knew, and where they could also engage in fishing. The first Icelandic newspaper in America was published at Gimli, and it is significant that it was named "Framfari," or "Progress."

Some of the Gimli settlers decided to engage in the more profitable wheat farming, and secured lands in the municipality of Argyle in Southern Manitoba. Meantime more Icelanders were coming out every year from the

Salient and Interesting Facts and Figures



Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba.

Population	199,300
Assessment.....	\$237,892,540
Tax Rate, 1924.....	28.5 mills
Value of Buildings Erected in 1923.....	\$4,484,100
Bank Clearings, 1923.....	\$2,528,311,969
Manufacturing Establishments.....	911
Capital Invested.....	\$100,371,889
Employees.....	23,729
Salaries and Wages Paid.....	\$33,573,858
Cost of Raw Materials Used in Manufactures....	\$71,414,428
Winnipeg's output of Manufactured goods is.....	\$135,721,684
Total Number of Telephones.....	40,200
Telephone Exchanges.....	7
Telephone Directories distributed yearly in Winnipeg.....	over 90,000

Winnipeg is situated in latitude 49° 54'N, longitude 97° 08. W. at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

60 miles north of the boundary line between Canada and U.S.

Midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Altitude of 760 feet above seaboard level of New York.

26 hours from Chicago;

13 hours from Minneapolis;

48 hours from Toronto, Ont.;

24 hours from Calgary, Alberta;

57 hours from Vancouver, B.C.;

103 hours from San Francisco, Calif.;

Death rate per thousand of population..... 8.5;

Birth rate per thousand of population..... 26.1;

Winnipeg has—

500 miles of streets;

236 miles of lanes;

97.03 miles of asphalt No. 1 pavement;

28.28 miles of asphalt No. 2 pavement;

12.47 miles of concrete pavement;

33 miles of macadam pavement;

25.72 miles of cedar block pavement;

328 miles of graded streets;

231.87 miles of granolithic sidewalks;

310 miles of plank sidewalks;

269.50 miles of sewers;

128 miles of boulevards;

293.31 miles of watermains (domestic supply);

12.8 miles of watermains (high pressure system);

2,502 domestic hydrants;

159 high pressure hydrants;

781 ordinary arc lamps;

871 ornamental arc lamps;

2,087 H.E. Inc. (1,000 c.r.) lamps;

10 Series Inc. H.E. 100 and 250 c.p. lamps;

313 Multiple Inc. 60, 100 and 200 watt. lamps;

365 fire alarm boxes on streets;

27 fire alarm boxes in buildings;

82 private auxiliary boxes;

35 May-Oatway automatic fire alarm installations;

80 Dominion Messenger and signal automatic fire alarm installations;

92 miles street railway tracks;

163 public street police signal alarm boxes;

697.7 acres of public parks.



There are more than 140 churches in Winnipeg.

There are 63 public schools, 3 high schools or collegiates, and the technical and commercial high schools rank second to none in Canada.

There are 13 separate schools.

Winnipeg Board of Trade has more than 1,200 members.

Winnipeg is lighted at night by 4,062 hydro-electric lights.

The City owns and operates its own Hydro-Electric System, including Steam Standby Plant, Central Steam Heating System, Water-Works, Asphalt Plant, Quarries, Shops (including machine, blacksmith and carpenter shops).

Winnipeg is the automobile centre of the Prairie Provinces.

Winnipeg is the legal and judicial centre of the Province of Manitoba.

Winnipeg is the grain centre of the world.

Winnipeg has the largest individual railway yard in the world.

Civic offices and site are estimated to be worth \$1,223,964.81.

City property is valued at \$10,574,700.45.

The City covers an area of 24.9 square miles.

The first electric cars appeared in Winnipeg in 1892.

From a Hudson's Bay Company trading post (Fort Garry) in 1870, with a population of 215, Winnipeg has grown to the size and finish of a first-class city of 200,000 people.

Winnipeg is the third largest city in Canada, and is growing each year.

The principal men's private clubs in Winnipeg are: Manitoba, Carlton, St. Charles Country Club.

There are two daily newspapers published in Winnipeg—The Manitoba Free Press and the Winnipeg Tribune.

Mayors of Winnipeg

*From the date of its incorporation in the year 1873
down to the year 1924*

1874	-	-	FRANCIS EVANS CORNISH, Q.C.
1875-1876	-	-	WILLIAM NASSAU KENNEDY.
1877-1878	-	-	THOMAS SCOTT.
1879-1880	-	-	ALEXANDER LOGAN.
1881	-	-	ELIAS GEORGE CONKLIN.
1882	-	-	ALEXANDER LOGAN.
1883	-	-	ALEXANDER McMICKEN.
1884	-	-	ALEXANDER LOGAN.
1885	-	-	CHARLES EDWARD HAMILTON.
1886	-	-	HENRY SHAVER WESBROOK.
1887-1888	-	-	LYMAN MELVIN JONES.
1889	-	-	THOMAS RYAN.
1890-1891	-	-	ALFRED PEARSON.
1892	-	-	ALEXANDER MACDONALD.
1893-1894	-	-	THOMAS WILLIAM TAYLOR.
1895	-	-	THOMAS GILROY.
1896	-	-	RICHARD WILLIS JAMESON.
1897	-	-	WILLIAM F. MCCREARY.
1898-1899	-	-	ALFRED JOSEPH ANDREWS.
1900	-	-	HORACE WILSON.
1901-1903	-	-	JOHN ARBUTHNOT.
1904-1906	-	-	THOMAS SHARPE.
1907-1908	-	-	JAMES HENRY ASHDOWN.
1909-1911	-	-	WILLIAM SANFORD EVANS.
1912	-	-	RICHARD DEANS WAUGH.
1913-1914	-	-	THOMAS RUSS DEACON.
1915-1916	-	-	RICHARD DEANS WAUGH.
1917	-	-	*DAVID J. DYSON.
1917	-	-	†FREDERICK HARVEY DAVIDSON
1918	-	-	FREDERICK HARVEY DAVIDSON
1919-1920	-	-	CHARLES FREDERICK GRAY.
1921	-	-	EDWARD PARNELL.
1922	-	-	‡EDWARD PARNELL.
1922	-	-	°FRANK OLIVER FOWLER.
1923-1924	-	-	SEYMOUR JAMES FARMER.

*Unseated on recount, January 5th, 1917.

†Declared elected on recount.

‡Died June 9th, 1922.

°Elected June 30th, 1922.



HIS WORSHIP MAYOR S. J. FARMER, M.L.A.



ST. BONIFACE HOSPITAL

REBUILDING Provencher School

Hospital St. Roch - - - St. Boniface
 Central Portion St. Boniface Hospital
 Banque D'Hochelaga - - St. Boniface
 Church - - - - - Dauphin, Man.
 Convent - - - - - St. Louis, Sask.
 Convent - - - - - Prud'homme, Sask.
 Church - - - - - Beaumont, Alta.

General Superintendent for Tremblay-McDiarmid
 on the twenty-six miles of Winnipeg Aqueduct.
 General Superintendent and Vice-President of
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J. A. TREMBLAY

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Civic Government

THE CITY OF WINNIPEG is the capital of the province of Manitoba, Canada. The name Winnipeg has its origin in the Indian Cree name given to the lake 40 miles north, meaning: "win," muddy; "nipee," water.

From incorporation, 1873, to the year 1886 the government of the city was carried on under the powers of a special charter of incorporation granted by the Provincial Legislature. In the latter year this special charter was repealed, and from that time until the year 1902 the city's affairs were administered under the provisions of the Manitoba Municipal and Assessment Acts. In 1902 the city again obtained a special charter, and the Charter was revised and consolidated in the year 1918.

The Council is composed of a Mayor and eighteen Aldermen. The Mayor is elected annually from a vote of the entire city. Three Aldermen are elected annually from each of the three wards into which the city is divided, and hold office for a term of two years. By provisions of the Winnipeg charter only those persons whose names appear on the last revised list of electors, and who are natural born or naturalized subjects of His Majesty and of the full age of 21 years, able to read and write, and who have such other qualifications as the Council may fix by bylaw, and are not subject to any disqualification under the Charter, shall be eligible for election as Mayor or Alderman.

The nominations are held annually, on the second Friday in November (in 1924, Novem-



THE CITY HALL

ber 14th). and the voting takes place on the second Friday following the nominations (in 1924, November 28th). The right to vote at the municipal elections belongs to all persons, male or female, subjects of His Majesty by birth or naturalization, of the full age of 21 years, who are freeholders of the city rated on the assessment roll for at least \$100.00 or leaseholders or tenants of real property rated as aforesaid for at least \$200.00, or tenants of exempt property where such tenant occupies a portion of the building and is paid a salary in addition to being furnished free living quarters. Every occupant of a separate portion of a house shall be deemed a tenant. All men and women over the age of 21 years (not otherwise disqualified to vote) having resided at least six months within the City of Winnipeg, and having served in and been honorably discharged from the British or Canadian forces are entitled to vote. In every case of an elector being entitled to vote in the ward in which he or she lives, his wife or her husband (as the case may be) shall also be entitled to a vote in such ward. A boarder or lodger shall not be deemed a tenant within the meaning of the Act.

The Council as a whole is the legislative body, and carries on its executive work through standing committees.

Regular meetings of Council are held in the Council Chamber every alternate Monday in the year, at the hour of 7.45 p.m. Special meetings may be convened at any time by the head of the Council, or by one-fourth of the members of such Council. Reasonable notice of such meeting shall be given to all members of the Council.

No standing rule or order of the Council shall be suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

No question, once decided, shall be reversed without notice from at least one regular meeting to another and without a majority of the whole Council voting in favor of such reversal.

During the years 1907 to 1918 inclusive,

the executive work of the city was carried on by the Board of Control, composed of the Mayor and four Controllers, elected annually by the City at large. By referendum submitted to the ratepayers on September 20th, 1918, on the question of abolishing the Board of Control the result of the voting was 3,643 in favor of the abolishment of the Board and 653 against. The Board of Control, therefore, went out of office on December 31st, 1918. From that date up to the end of the year 1920 the City was governed by the Mayor and 14 Aldermen, one Alderman being elected annually for each of the seven wards for a period of two years. During the year 1920 the Winnipeg Charter was amended, reducing the number of wards into which the City was divided from seven to three, and increasing the number of Aldermen from fourteen to eighteen, and providing for the election of three Aldermen annually from each ward for a period of two years. Concurrent with this change was the inauguration of the proportional representation system of voting, which system was used for the first time in civic elections in Winnipeg on December 3rd, 1920.

The public schools are under the control and supervision of the Board of School Trustees, elected annually by the ratepayers. The Police Department is administered by a Board of Police Commissioners, which consists of the Mayor, the senior County Court Judge, the Police Magistrate and two members of the City Council appointed annually.

The public parks of the city are placed under the control and supervision of a Public Parks Board, composed of the Mayor, seven other members of the City Council, and also six ratepayers appointed by the Council. For the purpose of providing for the expenditures required for park purposes, the city is empowered to levy a special annual rate not exceeding three-quarters of one mill on the dollar upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the city, such rate to be called "The Park Fund Rate."



GOVERNMENT HOUSE AVENUE

Some First Things in Winnipeg

The first survey of Main Street for grading was made on May 10, 1871. The street was then 32 feet wide. This was the beginning of street-making in Winnipeg.

The last fall brigade of Red River carts was sent to St. Cloud, Minn., in the fall of 1871.

The first customs collector, 1871.

The first regularly gazetted policeman in Manitoba took office October 10, 1870.

The first census in the province, 1870.

The first cabinet of Manitoba, June 12, 1871.

The first attempt at a public hospital, January, 1873.

The first Board of Trade established, February, 1873.

The first street lamp erected 1873, opposite Davis House, Main Street.

The first brick veneer building erected 1873, as a bank, by A. McMicken.

The first stage arrived in Winnipeg Monday, September 11, 1871, and thereafter tri-weekly.

First fire insurance company who did any business of importance in Manitoba began 1871—Isolated Risk Insurance Company.

First town directory published 1876.

First water man in Winnipeg was James Irvine, started 1870.

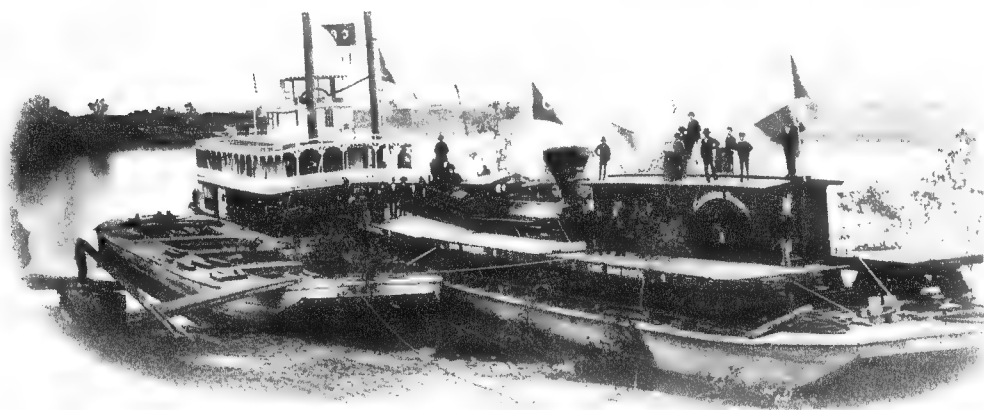
First shipment of Manitoba wheat direct from Winnipeg to Europe, Wednesday, October 17, 1877. Shipped to Scotland.

First great fire in Winnipeg, December 3, 1873—Parliament Buildings.

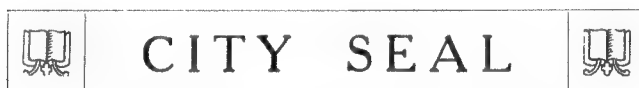
First voters' list for elections made up December 1, 1873.

2,050 buffalo robes were shipped out of Winnipeg in 1876 by Kew-Stobart & Co.

First shipment of pottery manufactured in Manitoba from Selkirk in June, 1879.



ARRIVAL OF FIRST C.P.R. TRAIN IN WINNIPEG BY RED RIVER STEAMER



The above is a fac-simile of the City Seal adopted by Council, June 1st, 1874, the motto of which is "Commerce, Prudence, Industry." The significance of the emblazonry thereon may be described as follows:

The Buffalo, the hardy, fearless, nomadic monarch of the plains, who had original possession and held sway where the City of Winnipeg now stands.

The Engine, the civilizing mechanism of man's ingenuity, displaced the buffalo, was the forerunner of prosperity, and is the means of social and commercial communication which the City enjoys with the world.

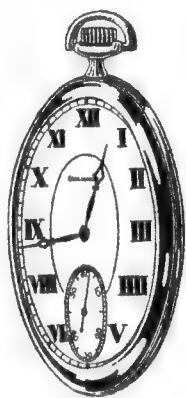
The Sheaves of Grain represent the source from which the prosperity of this City emanated and are emblematic of our City as the Gateway of the Golden West, and as the greatest grain centre in the world.





C. J. BROWN

Appointed Acting City Clerk, Sept. 29th, 1879. Appointed City Clerk, June 18th, 1883.
President, Old-Timers' Association of Manitoba



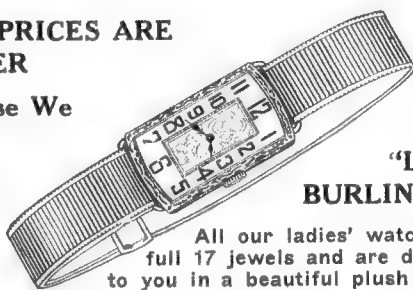
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Hard--COAL--Soft Coke Cordwood

Service and Satisfaction Guaranteed

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W. J. Taylor, Manager

E. R. Marchant, Secretary

Taylor Painting & Decorating Co. Ltd.

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We also stock high class smoked and cook meats at a reasonable price. Our Motto: "Quality and Service".

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And Price

CENTRAL AUTO TOP, TRIMMING AND SUPPLIES

COR. KING and RUPERT STS.

Side Curtains Tops Seat Covers Top Recovers
All Work Guaranteed F. HINI, Prop.

Compliments

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MANITOBA CARTAGE & WAREHOUSING CO. LTD.

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POOL CARS ASSEMBLED AND DISTRIBUTED.
STORAGE, LIGHT AND HEAVY DRAYAGE

1882 — EST. 42 YRS. — 1924

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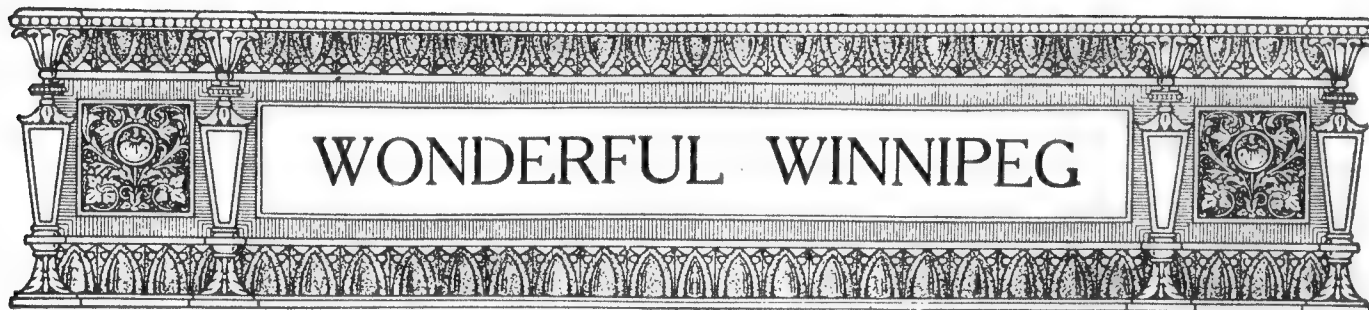
"The Old Reliable"
Gent's Furnishers

480 MAIN ST.

WINNIPEG

: - :

MANITOBA



*Western Metropolis Shows Every Indication of Duplicating Chicago's
Remarkable Growth—Is Fast Becoming Manufacturing and
Distributing Centre of International Importance*

IS THE CITY OF WINNIPEG to be a second Chicago? Is Canada's Gateway City destined to duplicate the career of the great Illinois trade centre?

High authorities declare that it is. All the bases for future growth—the geographical situation, the natural resources, the potential market, the civic spirit that went to make Chicago great, are today welding together in Winnipeg a city bidding fair to become a second Chicago. There is every reason to believe, authorities state, that Winnipeg WILL become, within the next half century, a city equal to Chicago.

"Winnipeg is known today in the United States as the Chicago of Canada," declares one of the leading editors of the south. "To those who know Chicago, this carries its own commentary. It means that Winnipeg enjoys

unusual geographical advantage as the Gateway of Eastern and Western transportation. It is the mouth of the funnel through which must flow the products of the agricultural west—the vast inland provinces of Canada."

"But it means more than that, for the characteristic thing about Chicago has been the spirit of the city represented in 'I will.' Nobody can adequately forecast the future of these great gateway cities in the era of progress before this Western continent. Winnipeg will grow faster in the coming twenty-five years than anybody has dared to dream. Canada, in the next twenty-five years, will rank with the great commercial empires of the world."

Winnipeg Dominates Western Canada

The city of Winnipeg dominates the entire field of Western Canada. By virtue of her geographical situation, Winnipeg has become



PANORAMIC VIEW OF WINNIPEG'S WHOLESALE DISTRICT



ALD. E. T. LEECH



**Winnipeg
City Council
1924**



ALD. R. J. SHORE



ALD. A. H. PULFORD



ALD. J. G. SULLIVAN



ALD. W. A. JAMES

Aldermen

*Ward
One*



ALD. A. R. LEONARD

the pivot from which the trade of this vast inland empire swings. It is the key to the fastest growing market in the world—the pulse of trade west of the Great Lakes. Nothing can alter this fortunate situation. Winnipeg will always be the Gateway of Western Canada and will continue to expand as the development of the West goes on. Railroad experience has long since proven that traffic passing from East to West in Canada must of necessity pass through Winnipeg, and so, too, the products of the prairies must find their outlet through Winnipeg. Thus the city has become the greatest transportation centre in the Dominion of Canada and one of the greatest in America. The C.P.R. yards alone at Winnipeg are the largest in the world, owned by one company.

Winnipeg's unique position in the Dominion of Canada becomes more and more apparent as time goes on. With but 215 of a population in 1870, her growth has been steady during the past quarter-century, and she has forged ahead faster than any other city in America. With but a tenth of the agricultural lands of Western Canada yet touched by the plow, it is safe to say that Winnipeg's record in the past will be equalled, if not surpassed, by her record of the future. Everything is in her favor, for as yet the American and Canadian Middle Wests may be compared to two immense tanks, connected by unobstructed channels—the one nine-tenths full, and the other, as yet, nine-tenths empty. Add to this the fact that lands in Western Canada can be procured at one-third of the price asked in the United States, and you have the reason for the tremendous influx of American farmers to Canada. The West will also continue to attract the better class of farmers from Europe, encouraging immigration only of those giving promise of linking up with the country's agricultural progress.

Progress in Fifty Years is World Marvel

Winnipeg's unique geographical situation, growing importance as distributing centre, ample provision for the future in the matter of transportation, water supply, power, etc., are all good reasons for predicting a bright future for the city. In less than fifty years Winnipeg has developed from a trading post to a city of 200,000. It contains today more retail stores than some entire Canadian provinces and is easily the third largest retailing centre in Canada, with over 2,500 stores.

Winnipeg has more retail stores than there are general stores in any of the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia or New Brunswick.

It has more shoe stores than the province of New Brunswick or more than Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island combined.

It has only thirty less clothing stores than the province of Nova Scotia and only twenty less than the entire province of Saskatchewan.

It has more dry goods stores than the province of Saskatchewan and only twenty less than Alberta.

It has more grocery stores than Alberta, or more than British Columbia and Saskatchewan combined.

There are more hardware stores in Winnipeg than in New Brunswick, and more instrument dealers than Nova Scotia.

Second only to the dominating position Winnipeg occupies in Western Canada are the remarkable hydro-electric power facilities lying almost at her doors. On the Winnipeg River, within 100 miles of the city, eminent engineers report that there is sufficient power to supply the needs of a population of from 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 persons; to provide direct employment for from 150,000 to 300,000 workers, and to turn out a product worth in the neighborhood of a billion dollars every year.

When it is considered how recently Winnipeg entered the field as a manufacturing city and that it is only since 1911 that cheap hydro-electric power has been available, her progress in this respect is nothing short of remarkable.

Hydro-electric power rates quoted by the city of Winnipeg are the lowest in North America. Power is supplied to manufacturers by the city's own municipally-owned plant, which has an estimated capacity of 100,000 h.p., and a present consumption of approximately 40,000 h.p. In addition to this, there is the Winnipeg Electric Railway's power plant with a capacity of 47,000 h.p., and a \$10,000,000 plant of the Manitoba Power Company under construction which will have an ultimate capacity of 168,000 h.p. The first unit of this giant plant, distributing 28,000 h.p., is now in operation.

There are many other things that have an important bearing upon the future progress of Winnipeg:—

Winnipeg is the world's greatest primary grain market, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange being the largest in the world where actual trading of grain is carried on.

Winnipeg ranks third amongst Canadian cities in bank clearings and is the financial centre of Western Canada. From a small beginning the yearly bank clearings reached the



ALD. F. H. DAVIDSON



**Winnipeg
City Council
1924**



ALD THOS. BOYD



ALD. THOS. FLYE



ALD. JAMES SIMPKIN



ALD. JOHN O'HARE

Aldermen

*Ward
Two*



ALD. J. A. McKERCHAR



ALD. W. B. SIMPSON



**Winnipeg
City Council
1924**



ALD. D. McLEAN



ALD. H. JONES



ALD. J. BLUMBERG



ALD. J. A. BARRY

Aldermen

*Ward
Three*



ALD. A. A. HEAPS

billion dollar mark in 1911, the two billion dollar mark in 1916 and the three billion dollar mark in 1920.

Winnipeg is the centre of three great railroad systems, with 27 branches radiating to Eastern and Western Canada, and the United States. In the Western business field there are more than 18,000 miles of railway lines.

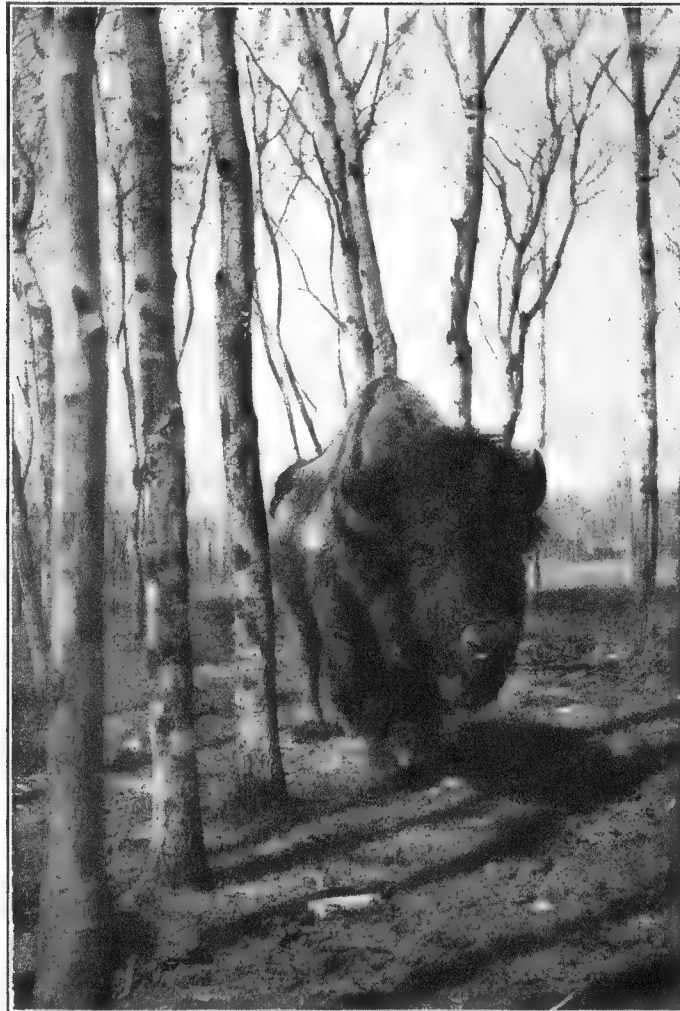
Some idea of the size of Winnipeg's business field may be estimated when it is said that the four Western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are equal in size to all the North Atlantic states of America, the South Atlantic states, the South Central states, and the states of North Dakota and Delaware (31 states); or nearly equal to all of

the North Central and South Central states, Illinois and Indiana combined (23 states).

Manitoba alone is equal in size to North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri and Indiana, with 232 miles to spare.

Winnipeg is nearer the great Western market by hundreds of miles than are Eastern manufacturing cities—an important factor in the city's future industrial development.

No one at all familiar with Canada will dispute the richness of Nature's endowment to the Canadian West, nor will those familiar with Canadian people and the resources at their command doubt the possibilities for future growth which are possessed by the Gateway City.



ONE OF THE BUFFALOES IN ASSINIBOINE PARK, WINNIPEG

Goods Made in Winnipeg

A
Acetylene Gas.
Advertising Novelties.
Ale.
Ambulances.
Ammunition.
Asbestos Pipe Covering.
Aerated Waters.
Architectural Supplies.
Artificial Limbs.
Art Slides.
Automobiles.
Auto Headlights.
Auto Rugs.
Auto Repairs.
Auto Bodies.
Auto Tops.
Awnings.

B
Babbit.
Bags Cotton and Jute.
Bags, Leather.
Bags, Paper.
Baking Powder.
Belting.
Bank Fittings.
Barbers' Supplies.
Barrels.
Badges.
Banners.
Batteries.
Beds.
Bedding.
Beer.
Bicycles.
Billiard Tables and Supplies.
Biscuits.
Blue Prints.
Blankets.
Boats.
Bolts.
Boilers.
Book-binding.
Books (blank).
Books, Counter-Sales.
Boxes, Wood and Paper.
Braces, Elastic.
Brass Founders and Castings.
Brass Checks.
Brass Signs.
Breakfast Foods.
Bread.
Brick.
Bridges.
Brooms.
Bronze.
Brushes.
Building Supplies.
Butcher Supplies.
Butter.

C
Cabinets.
Calendars.
Camping Outfits.
Cakes.
Candy.
Caps.
Carbonic Acid.
Carriages.
Cars, Railway.
Cases.
Caskets and Coffins.
Cast Iron Specialties.
Castings.
Catch Basin Covers.
Ceiling (Metal).
Cement.
Car Repairs.
Chesterfields.
Chemicals.
Chemicalized Railway Ties.
Cheese.
Chimneys.
Churns.
Cigars.
Cigarettes.
Cleansers.
Cloaks.
Clothing.
Coffee.
Cocoa and Chocolate.
Concrete Blocks.
Conduit (Brick).

Condensed Milk.
Confectionery.
Contractors.
Cooperage.
Copper, Galvanized.
Corrugated Iron.
Couches.
Cranes.
Cream Separators.
Culverts.
Cupie Dolls.
Curtains.
Cut Glass.

D
Dairy Products.
Dental Goods.
Derricks.
Disinfectants.
Dolls.
Drugs.
Dry Cells.

E
Electric Fixtures.
Elevators.
Embossing.
Engines.
Engraving.
Envelopes.
Enamelled Steel Ware.
Engineers' Supplies.
Excelsior.
Extracts.

F
Farming Implements.
Fencing.
Fertilizers.
Feed Cookers.
Fire Escapes.
Fire Extinguishers.
Fire-proofing Material.
Flags.
Flooring.
Flour.
Forgings.
Fountain Supplies.
Fountains.
Frames.
Frogs.
Furniture.
Furnaces.
Furs.

G
Gates.
Glasswork.
Gloves.
Gopher Poison.
Grease.
Grain Machinery.
Groceries.
Gypsum Products.

H
Harness.
Harrows.
Hair Goods.
Heaters (Tank).
Hoists.
Horse Clothing.
Hotel Supplies.
Heaters.
Hardware.
Hydrants.
Hats.

I
Ice.
Ice Cream.
Ice Cream Cones.
Icings.
Incubators.
Ink.
Implements.
Iron Beds.

J
Jelly Powders.
Jams and Jellies.
Jewelry.
Jewelry Repairs.

K
Keys.

Knitted Goods.
Kitchen Supplies.
Kitchen Utensils.
Kegs.

L
Labels.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear.
Lard.
Lath.
Launches and Supplies.
Laundries.
Lightning Rods.
Lithographing.
Locks.
Loose Leaves.
Lead.
Ledgers.
Linseed Oil and Cakes.
Lumber.

M
Macaroni.
Machinery.
Mackinaw Coats.
Malt.
Maps.
Marble.
Meats.
Medicinal Spring Water.
Medicines.
Mineral Water.
Medals.
Metal Culverts.
Mill Machinery.
Mill Work.
Mirrors.
Mittens.
Moccasins.
Monuments.
Motors.
Mucilage.

N
Newspapers.
Neckwear.

O
Oatmeal.
Office Supplies.
Oils.
Optical Goods.
Ornamental Iron.
Ovens.
Overalls.
Oxygen.

P
Paper.
Paints.
Pastes.
Packing-house Products.
Perfumes.
Phonographs.
Photographic Supplies.
Pickles.
Picture Frames.
Pipes (Soil).
Pipe Repairs (Smoking).
Plaster.
Plating (Gold, Silver, etc.).
Plumbers' Supplies.
Polishes (Boot, Shoe and Furniture).
Pork and Pork Products.
Porter.
Popcorn.
Poultry Food.
Power.
Printers' Inks and Rollers.
Printing.
Pulp Mill Machinery.
Pumps.

R
Radio Sets.
Railway Supplies.
Rat Exterminator.
Rendering.
Regalia.
Refrigerators.
Rivets.
Roofing.
Rouges.
Rubber Stamps.
Rye Flour.

S
Saddles.
Sanitary Fittings.
Sauces and Catsup.
Sample Cases.
Scrap Metals.
Sausage.
Sewing Machines.
Sewage Disposal Systems.
Sheaf-Loaders.
Sheet Metal.
Shirts.
Shoe Findings.
Shoe Cases.
Signs.
Skates.
Sleighs.
Soap.
Socks.
Soda Fountains.
Soil Pipes.
Solder.
Soft Drinks.
Spats.
Spices.
Springs (Bed).
Stamps (Rubber and Metal).
Statuary.
Stationery.
Steel Tanks.
Stencils.
Steel Towers.
Stock Foods.
Stone (Cut).
Store Furniture.
Stoves.
Structural Steel.
Suit Cases.
Suits.
Surgical Instruments.
Sweaters.
Sweeping Compound.
Switches.
Switchboards.
Syrups.

T
Tags.
Tallow.
Tar Paper.
Tea (Packages).
Telephones and Supplies.
Tents.
Tinware.
Threshing Machines and Engines.
Tires (Vulcanizing).
Toques.
Tonics (Health).
Toys.
Trunks.
Trucks.
Trusses.
Type.

U
Uniforms.
Upholstering.

V
Varnishes.
Ventilating Installations.
Vermin Destroyers.
Vinegar.
Violins.

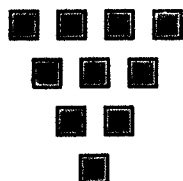
W
Wagons.
Washing Machines.
Weather Strip.
Welding.
Wicker Furniture.
Wire Rope.
Wire Goods.
Writing Paper.
Wood Working.
Woollens.

Y
Yarn.
Yeast.

Z
Zinc.

INTERNATIONAL BAKERY

*Bread and
Fine Pastry*



Phone J 1546

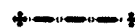
34 Disraeli St. WINNIPEG

Cylinder Grinding

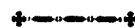
By Experts



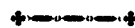
*Pistons, Pins, Rings
Steel Starter Gears*



Crank-Shafts Trued



General Machinists



Standard Machine Works

660 St. Matthew's Ave.

Phone B 3603 WINNIPEG

Complete Your JUBILEE FESTIVITIES WITH "HONEY BOY" ICE CREAM

Made by
PURITY ICE CREAM CO. LTD.
Phone J 5744-7361 Night Phone J 5620

The Sheffield Plating Company

SILVERSMITHS AND PLATERS
Gold, Silver, Nickel, and Copper Plating — Engraving, Electro-
plate and Jewelry Repairs — Bronzing and Oxidizing, Laquer-
ing, etc., of All Descriptions.
Refinishers of Cathedral, Church and Electrical Fixtures.
PHONE A 8141
54 PRINCESS ST. Opp. Winnipeg Hydro WINNIPEG

SAVE YOUR SIGHT

To appreciate the beauty of our city you must have good vision.
Eyes Examined and Glasses Fitted Phone A 3625

B. H. LOEPKY

OPTOMETRIST — EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
212 AVENUE BLK. WINNIPEG

1903 — ALWAYS WITH YOU — 1924

W. G. FURNIVAL

UPHOLSTERER
Carpets Cleaned, Sewed and Laid
310 COLONY ST. PHONE B 1960

KEEP YOUR MONEY AT HOME

JONES' TOFFEE



MADE IN THE WEST FOR 20 YEARS
— FROM BUTTER AND CREAM —
PRODUCED BY WESTERN FARMERS.

UNION METAL CO.

We Manufacture In Winnipeg

**SOLDERS BABBITT AND
PRINTERS METALS**

405 Langside St. Phone B 5877
WINNIPEG, CANADA

— JUST REAL GOOD METALS —

Industries for Which There Are Openings in Winnipeg



- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Glass. | 28. Purses. |
| 2. Paper. | 29. Hand Bags. |
| 3. Leather. | 30. School Bags. |
| 4. Woollen Blankets. | 31. Fur Dressing. |
| 5. Woollen Socks. | 32. Iron Bolts. |
| 6. Leather Boots. | 33. Copper Rivets. |
| 7. Tanneries. | 34. Canned Beans and Peas. |
| 8. Felt Shoes. | 35. Potato Flour. |
| 9. Kitchen Chairs. | 36. Canned Meats. |
| 10. Beet Sugar. | 37. Canned Eggs. |
| 11. Electric Stoves. | 38. Canned Vegetables. |
| 12. Window Blinds. | 39. Alcohol. |
| 13. Horse Blankets. | 40. Dry Milk. |
| 14. Quilts. (comforters). | 41. Vegetable Soup. |
| 15. Trunks. | 42. Men's Winter Overcoats. |
| 16. Electric Lights (assembling). | 43. Rubber Products. |
| 17. Paper Bags. | 44. Dye Houses. |
| 18. Woollen Mitts and Gloves. | 45. Auto Parts. |
| 19. Waterproof Coats. | 46. Farm Implements. |
| 20. Boys' Suits. | 47. Small Hardware. |
| 21. Neck Ties (men's). | 48. Foodstuffs. |
| 22. Corsets. | 49. Hats and Caps. |
| 23. Cut Tobacco. | 50. Matches. |
| 24. Cigarettes. | 51. Clay Products. |
| 25. White Collars. | 52. Furniture. |
| 26. Corrugated Paper Boxes. | 53. Toys. |
| 27. Clothes Pins. | 54. Soap. |

CRANE

LIMITED

93 Lombard St.

WINNIPEG

For Your Immediate Requirements

We urge you to inspect our stock for
your immediate and future requirements.

Tailor Fit Brand Clothing

Men's and Young Men's Suits

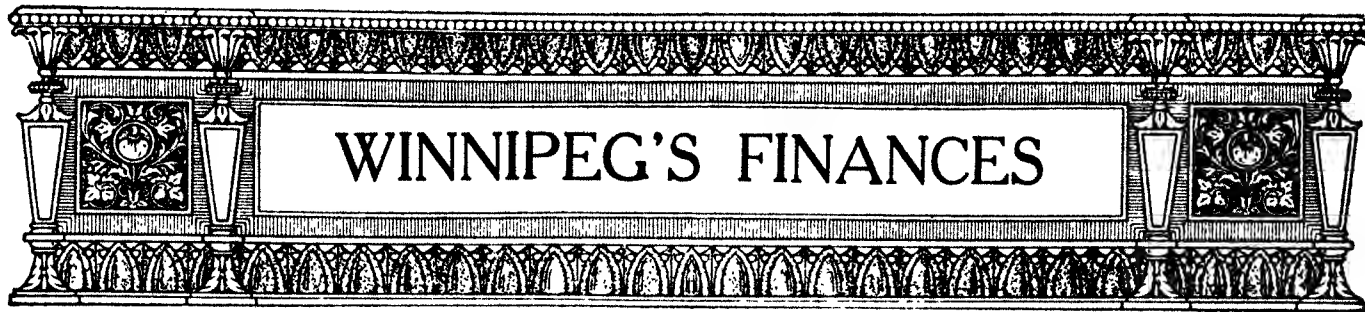
are Best in Style, Value and Workmanship

We carry a big line of Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps and
the latest in furnishings.

CAMPBELL'S

*Winnipeg's Biggest
Clothing Store*

534 Main St., Cor. James



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

H. C. Thompson, City Treasurer. Appointed 1905.

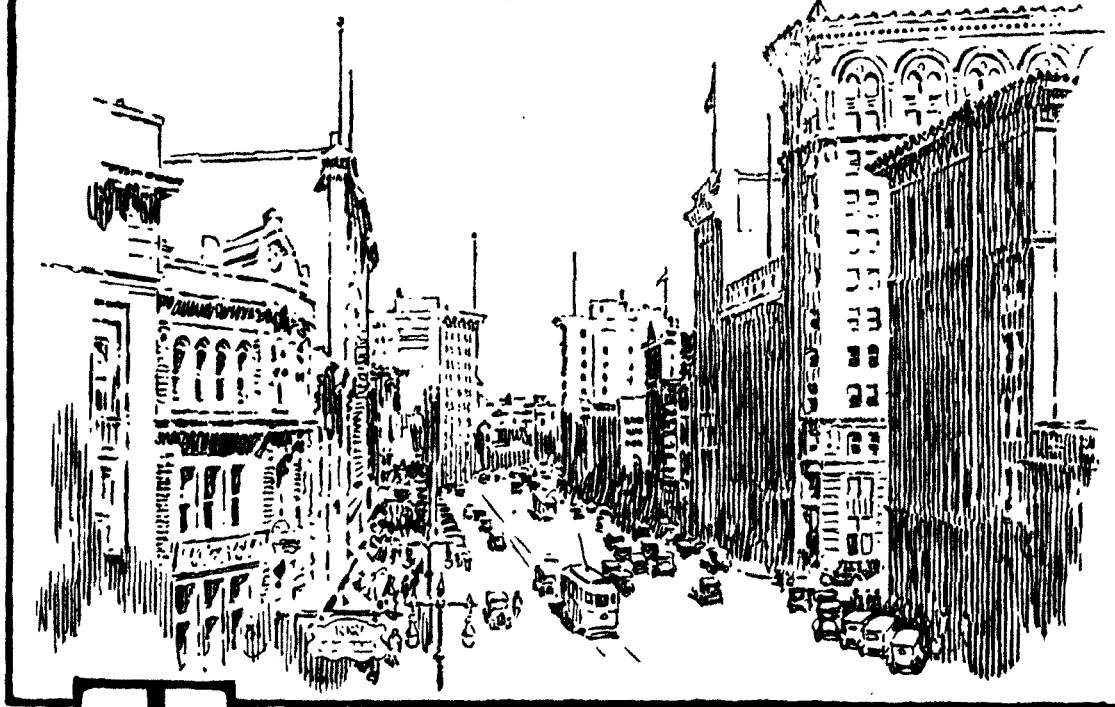
Financial Statement as at December 31, 1923

Gross Debt.....	\$50,408,503.62
Deduct: Revenue-producing and other special debts as follows:	
Local Improvements—Ratepayers' Share.....	\$11,615,217.49
Fire Service Water Works, Special Assessment	1,284,632.28
Public School Board.....	6,450,000.00
Water Works System	6,455,929.24
Hydro-Electric System.....	12,252,000.00
Housing.....	2,840,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$40,897,779.01
Total Sinking Fund.....	\$14,268,726.86
Less Sinking Fund on above special debts; also \$100,000.00 held in reserve for City of Winni- peg Pension Fund	10,185,953.29
	<hr/>
	4,082,773.57
	<hr/>
	44,980,552.58
Net Debt	<hr/>
	\$ 5,427,951.04

Statistics, Etc., 1924

Assessed Value of Rateable Property	\$237,892,540.00
Exemptions not included in above	44,799,420.00
Estimated Revenue:	
Property Tax.....	\$6,779,937.39
Business Tax.....	500,000.00
Miscellaneous and Credit from 1923	1,231,508.95
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,511,446.34
Tax Rate (including School Board, 12.2744 mills)	28½ mills
Population.....	194,850
Area of City in Acres	15,287
Capital Assets	\$71,741,829.91
Public Utilities:	
	Surplus for Year
Hydro-Electric System	\$126,834.70
Water Works System	52,924.34
Housing Scheme.....	19,830.06
	Net Surplus Dec. 31, '23
	\$337,071.42
	104,005.53
	29,486.81

WEST OF THE GREAT LAKES



THE growth of the Bank of Montreal has closely coincided with the gradual development of Canada from a small colony to a great Dominion.

In the Bank's westward advance to the Pacific Coast, one of the important links in its transcontinental chain of Branches was formed in 1878 at Winnipeg, when the Bank opened its first Branch west of the Great Lakes.

This forward step, taken seven years before railway communication was opened up between Montreal and Winnipeg, made available to the incoming population on the prairies the stabilizing co-operation of a strong, conservative and at the same time energetic financial institution.

Of the Bank's 567 Branches, 12 are situated in Winnipeg and 180 in the Prairie Provinces, including Winnipeg.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

Total Assets in excess of \$650,000,000

Estimated Revenue, 1924

General Property Tax.....	\$6,779,937.39
Business Tax.....	500,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,150,401.00
Surplus from 1923.....	81,107.95
Total.....	<u>\$8,511,446.34</u>

Estimated Expenditure, 1924

General Government.....	\$ 337,509.00
Protection of Persons and Property.....	1,593,488.93
Health and Sanitation.....	910,528.01
Highways and Bridges.....	518,806.67
Education.....	3,000,101.23
Recreation—Parks, etc.....	261,089.17
Public Charities.....	469,202.00
Fixed Charges not distributed.....	341,645.54
Levies for Provincial Government.....	643,993.65
Unclassified.....	435,082.14
Total.....	<u>\$8,511,446.34</u>

The above figures do not include special taxes levied for ratepayers' share of local improvements which for 1924 amount to \$1,202,721.93.

SINKING FUND

The whole debt of the city is on the sinking fund plan, and the administration of the Sinking Fund is vested in a Board of three trustees, two of whom are appointed by the Court of the King's Bench while the third trustee is appointed by Council from one of their number. The present trustees are:

Mr. E. F. Hutchings, Chairman
 Mr. W. H. Cross.
 Ald. F. H. Davidson.
 H. C. Thompson (City Treasurer), Secretary.

Mr. Hutchings has been a member of the Board since 1891, while Mr. Cross has acted since 1911. Alderman Davidson was appointed in January, 1923, succeeding ex-Mayor Frank O. Fowler as representative of the City Council.

Some particulars of the fund are as follows:

Assets

School District Debentures.....	\$ 2,002,381.86
Rural Municipal Debentures.....	426,634.03
Saskatchewan Rural Telephone Debentures.....	1,163,670.69
Debentures of Cities and Towns.....	701,385.82
Dominion and Provincial Government and Government Guaranteed Debentures....	3,750,934.98
City of Winnipeg Tax Sale Certificates and Miscellaneous Investments.....	937,790.66
City of Winnipeg Stock and Debentures.....	3,833,125.18
Greater Winnipeg Water District Securities.....	834,142.34
Interest Accrued to December 31, 1923.....	527,125.85
Cash in Bank of Montreal.....	91,535.45
	<u>\$14,268,726.86</u>

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS

Bonds, Insurance Policies and other valuable documents should not be kept at home where they are likely to be lost or mislaid.

The Safety Deposit Boxes of this Bank provide an excellent means of keeping valuable papers. The rents are small, ranging from \$5.00 upwards.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With Which Is Amalgamated the
Bank of Hamilton

Capital Paid Up	- - - - -	\$20,000,000
Reserve Fund	- - - - -	\$20,000,000

Winnipeg Branch	{	C. G. K. NOURSE, Manager
		W. V. GORDON, Ass't Manager

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON

WINNIPEG

Investment Brokers
Financial
and
General Insurance Agents

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold on all principal exchanges.

INSURANCE
Effectuated in all its branches.

MORTGAGE LOANS
FARMS LANDS - CITY REALTY

Established 1883

**Where
Security
is Assured**



Protect your Valuables from Fire and Burglary; War Loan Bonds, Stocks, Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Jewellery and Private Papers.

Securities representing Millions of Dollars have been preserved through being stored in the Safe Deposit Vaults of this Company.

The Royal Trust Company's Safe Deposit Vaults are situated in the basement of the BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING. Its design embodies the most up-to-date feature in modern protection.

BOX RENTS FROM \$5.00 PER ANNUM

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

EXECUTORS & TRUSTEES

F. S. LONG, Manager	W. M. BUTLER, Asst. Manager
------------------------	--------------------------------

G. O. VALE, Manager Estates Dept.

435 Main Street WINNIPEG

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Capital	- - -	\$10,000,000
Reserve	- - -	\$19,500,000
Assets	- - -	\$220,000,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL
BRANCHES



Safety Deposit Boxes

For Rent At Moderate Rates

Liabilities

Reserve for Debt Retirement	\$13,508,593.54
Investment Reserve.....	500,000.00
Appropriation to Civic Pension Fund.....	100,000.00
Appropriation for Retirement of Debt prior to maturity.....	72,651.33
Balance Profit and Loss carried forward.....	87,481.99
	<hr/>
	\$14,268,726.86

The excess earnings of the fund for 1923 from investments was \$541,122.58, and after paying administration expenses, \$17,740.95, and writing off premiums paid on investments acquired during the year, \$92,946.99, the net profits amounted to \$430,434.64.

During the last few years the trustees have disposed of surplus earnings to the amount of \$1,605,009.46, applied as follows:

Commutation of future levies for Sinking Fund in cases where asset for debt is doubtful or no longer exists.....	\$ 650,968.33
Debentures cancelled before maturity.....	354,041.13
Civic Pension Fund.....	400,000.00
Tax Reserve.....	200,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,605,009.46

The average rate of interest earnings for 1923 was 6.243%.

In the case of every debenture issue the proper sinking fund as required by the bylaw to meet the debt at maturity has been turned over to the trustees. For every \$1,000.00 of city debt the Sinking Fund Trustees own securities of the highest grade to the amount of \$283.00.



Head Office - MONTREAL
Established 1874

Stability -:- Security -:- Progress

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA

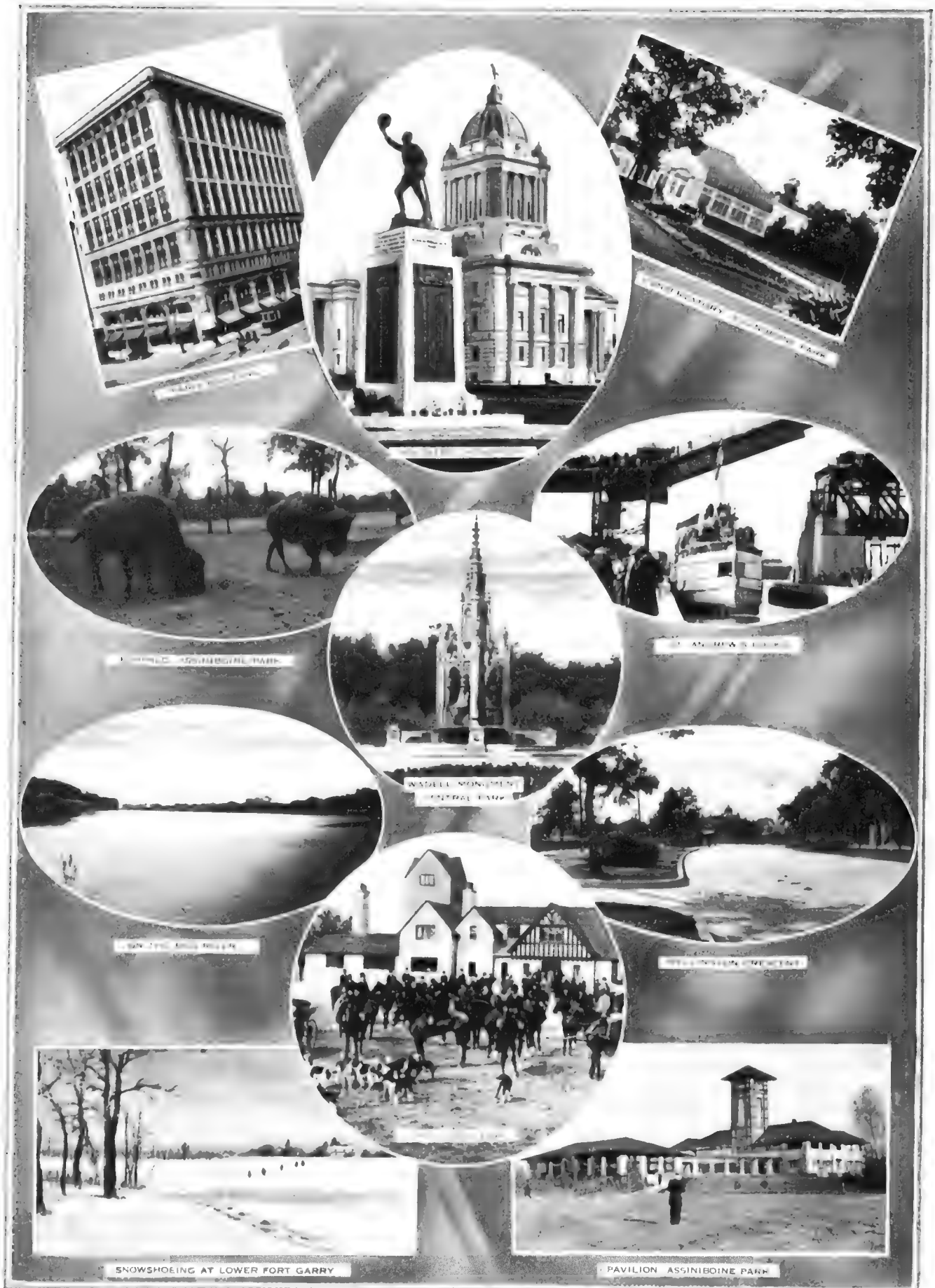
With Which Is Amalgamated

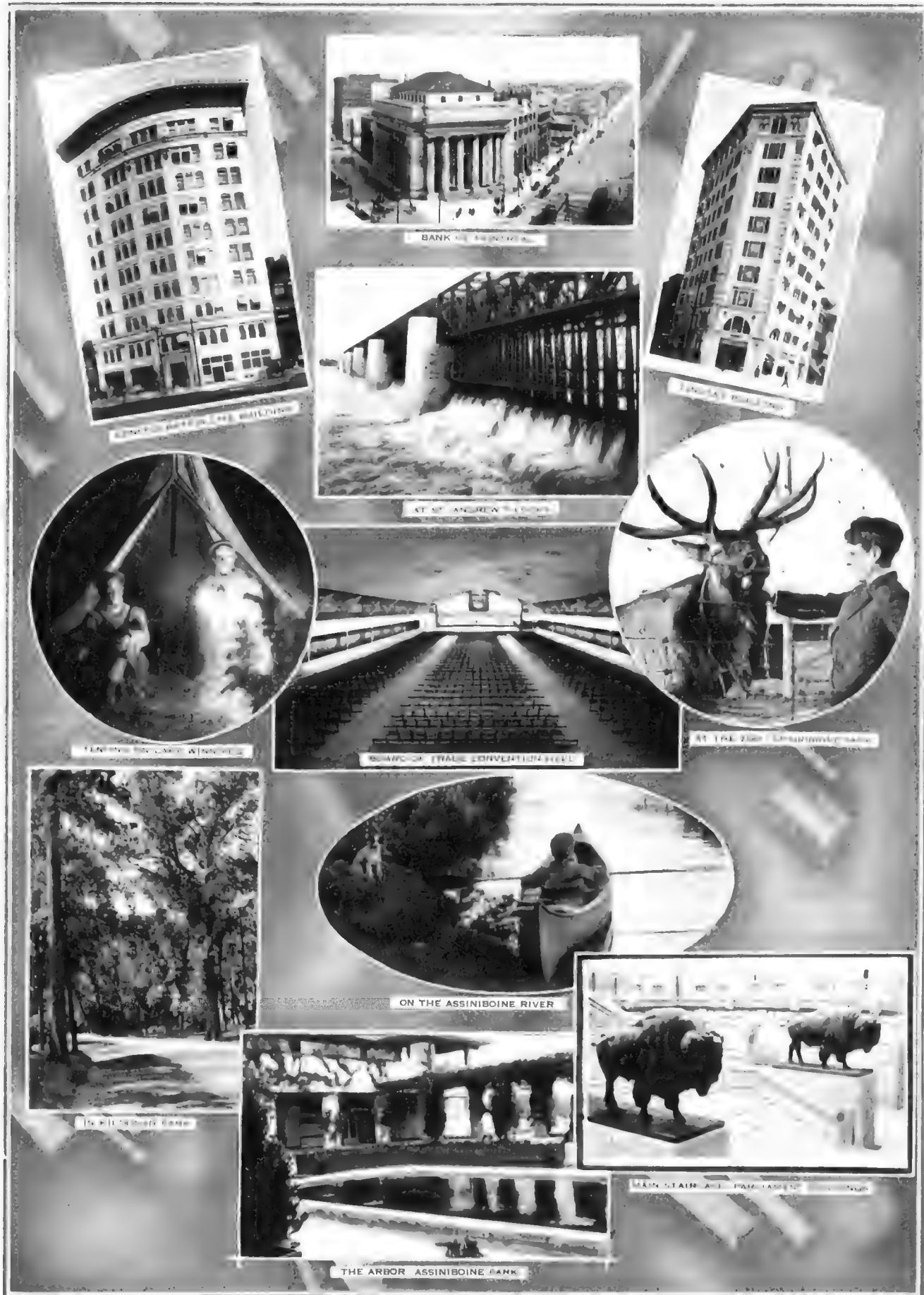
LA BANQUE NATIONALE

THE Banque D'Hochelaga offers its depositors the stability and security of Assets totalling over \$120,000,000, with Paid-up Capital and Reserve of \$11,000,000. The prestige and progressive service of the Bank is indicated by the fact that its clients and depositors are served through the medium of 613 branches and agencies distributed throughout the Dominion of Canada. For the convenience of local depositors the Banque d'Hochelaga maintains sixteen branches and agencies in the Province of Manitoba with a central branch in the City of Winnipeg.

**BRANCH IN FRANCE—Banque Canadienne Nationale,
14 rue Auber, Paris**

JEAN E. ARPIN, Manager Winnipeg Branch and Assistant Controller





Union Bank of Canada



Capital - - - - - \$8,000,000
 Reserve and Undivided Profits (Nov. 30, 1923) \$2,067,073
 Total Assets over - - - - - \$128,000,000

ESTABLISHED for over half a century and with a chain of 340 Branches extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific this Bank is eminently qualified to extend efficient banking service to business and professional men and the general public.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sir William Price, Quebec, Hon. President		W. R. Allan, Winnipeg, President
G. H. Thomson, Quebec, Vice Pres.	Stephen Haas, Toronto, Vice Pres.	M. Bull, Winnipeg, Vice Pres.
G. H. Balfour, Winnipeg.	John Galt, Victoria; B.C.	R. O. McCulloch, Galt, Ont.
G. M. Black, Winnipeg.	A. Hitchcock, Moose Jaw.	R. T. Riley, Winnipeg.
Hume Blake, Toronto.	J. S. Hough, K.C., Winnipeg.	H. A. Robson, K.C., Winnipeg
B. B. Cronyn, Toronto.	F. E. Kenaston, Minneapolis, Minn.	Wm. Shaw, Quebec.
E. L. Drewry, Winnipeg.	W. H. Malkin, Vancouver.	J. B. Waddell, Montreal.
J. W. Hamilton - General Manager		

The Standard Trusts Company

Acts as Executor under Wills, Administrator of intestate estate, liquidator, Rental Agent, and in all fiduciary capacities, is Official Administrator appointed by Order-in-Council for the Judicial District of Dauphin.

Solicits its appointment as Executor of your Will.

Head Office: 346 Main St., Winnipeg

Branches:

Saskatoon, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vancouver

WM. HARVEY, Managing Director

W. S. Newton

L. Cooney

W. S. NEWTON & CO.

TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY

Financial Agents and Accountants

J. M. DUNWOODY, C.A.

Phones N 7515 and N 7249

WINNIPEG 50 Atkins Bldg. MANITOBA

J. B. NICHOLSON,
President

J. W. CAMPBELL,
Vice-President

The Traders Trust Company

*TRUSTEES under the
 Bankruptcy Act
 Executors Administrators
 and Financial Agents ::*

Head Office - WINNIPEG

Branch Offices: REGINA, SASKATOON, EDMONTON

BANKERS: Bank of Montreal

WINNIPEG --- FINANCIAL CENTRE WESTERN CANADA



At the time of the Riel Rebellion, the Hudson's Bay Co. were the only bankers in the Red River Settlement. In 1872 Winnipeg's first bank was opened by Mr. Alex. McMicken. This institution was established at the corner of Fort Street and Portage Avenue, and still stands not far from its original site. The first chartered bank in Winnipeg was the Merchants, opened in December, 1872, opposite the old Post Office on Main Street, corner of McDermot Avenue.

The growth of Winnipeg's banking system since the early days has been remarkable. Statistics of the Winnipeg Clearing House clearly demonstrates the important position held by this City as a banking and financial centre—third in Canada. Winnipeg entered the billion dollar class as a banking centre in 1911. Her clearings today are equivalent to the combined clearings of the ten next highest cities. Winnipeg by every right is called the financial centre of the Canadian West. No better proof of the City's growth and prosperity can be given than a statement of clearings. Winnipeg's banking institutions are today the pride of her citizens and rank well up with those of other leading cities on this continent.

Bank Clearings

Statement of clearings for ten years:

Year	Amount
1914	\$1,370,960,806
1915	1,530,683,124
1916	2,061,795,257
1917	2,622,924,702
1918	2,362,734,211
1919	2,316,724,063
1920	3,015,704,299
1921	2,682,441,103
1922	2,563,938,704
1923	2,528,311,969

Comparison, 1923—

Montreal	\$5,493,079,878
Toronto	5,581,568,215
Winnipeg	2,528,311,969
Vancouver	750,693,945

THE DOMINION BANK



MAIN OFFICE: COR. MAIN ST. & McDERMOT AVE.

F. L. Patton, Assistant General Manager, Winnipeg
R. K. Beairsto, Manager, Winnipeg Branch
C. S. Pim, Assistant Manager, Winnipeg Branch

A general banking business transacted.
Collections at all points made and remitted for
on the most favorable terms. Special attention
given to items on Winnipeg and Western
Canada. Correspondence invited.
Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.
Savings Department in connection with each
Branch.
Interest paid on deposits. Safety Deposit
Boxes.

City Branches—Corner Notre Dame and Sherbrooke.
Corner Portage Avenue and Sherbrooke.
678 Main Street.
Union Stockyards.

London, England, Office:
3 King William St., E.C. 4.

New York Agency
35 Wall Street

Nesbitt, Thomson & Company Limited

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Specializing in Hydro Power Bonds and Stocks

401 ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHBRS.

WINNIPEG

TODD PROCTOGRAPH

PHONE N 6493

Representative: E. CROFT

210 GRAHAM AVE.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The John Macgregor and Baker Co. Ltd.

BOND DEALERS

Realtors, Financial Brokers and Insurance

308 NANTON BLDG. Telephone A 1787

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Holland-Canada Mortgage Co. Limited

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

For Security and Service

Deposit your salary savings, dividend cheques
and surplus funds with the

CANADA PERMANENT

Interest 4%

Safety Absolute

Every phase of Deposit Account Service—Joint
Accounts, Trust Accounts, Household Accounts,
etc. Deposits subject to cheque.

Money to Loan at Current Rates

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Established 1855

Head Office: TORONTO

MANITOBA BRANCH

298 GARRY ST.

WINNIPEG

Total Assets Over	- -	\$43,000,000
Paid-up Capital	- -	\$7,000,000
Reserve over	- -	\$7,400,000

Do you know?

THAT, after 31½ years' operation, your own
office has now over **24,000 depositors**
and more than **\$9,000,000 on deposit.**

THAT the Provincial Savings Office now
shows a **surplus of \$60,000.**

THAT the hours are most convenient, **9-6;**
Saturdays, 9-1.

THAT deposits are guaranteed by the Pro-
vince.

THAT 4% Interest is paid to depositors.

THAT Branches are established at 339 Garry
Street and 872 Main Street, Winnipeg;
Agencies at Brandon, Carman, Dauphin,
Portage and Stonewall.

The Province of Manitoba Savings Office

"Conducted to Foster the Thrift and Welfare of the People."



For Over Fifty Years

SINCE 1869 this Bank has been identified inseparably with the development and progress of the Dominion. A Canadian institution energized and directed by Canadians, it serves every phase of our business and private life at home, and has played no small part in the steady expansion of Canadian trade in foreign markets.

From a small beginning it has grown through sound business principles to a place among the largest and strongest banks of the world.

You will find this bank a sympathetic factor in your business and private banking.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Total Resources - - \$580,000,000

Sound Development

**Incorporated
1855**

Twelve years before
Confederation

For the purpose of providing sound banking for the growing business of the farmer, miller and trader of those early days.

2001000000

**Opened for
Business**

July 8 - - 1856

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HOUSING SCHEME

TOWARDS the end of 1919 the City Council decided to take advantage of the Dominion Government Housing Scheme, and with this end in view passed a bylaw appointing a Housing Commission to administer the business connected therewith. \$500,000.00 was borrowed from the Dominion, through the Province of Manitoba, at 5 per cent. and loaned at 6 per cent. Up to the end of 1923 a further \$2,340,000 was borrowed on the open market at varying rates of interest and loaned at 7 per cent., making a total investment for housing purposes of \$2,840,000.00.

The following table gives the different kinds of construction of the houses built each year:

Construction	1920	1921	1922	1923	Total
Frame	49	88	107	42	286
Tile and stucco	40	71	38	8	157
Brick	37	46	34	8	125
Frame and stucco	7		27	65	99
Brick and stucco	5		10	11	26
Gypsum and stucco	9		3		12
Brick and tile	6				6
Concrete		1			1
	153	206	219	134	712

The net profit of the Commission for the year 1923, after meeting all interest and sinking fund charges on debentures and paying expenses, was \$19,830.06. A contingent reserve fund has been created, which stands at \$25,000, while an amount of \$4,486.81 stood at credit of Profit and Loss Account as at December 31, 1923.

All loans are repayable in monthly instalments of principal, interest and taxes spread over 20 years. At the end of 1923 the total arrears for all purposes was \$724.83, while \$84,855.55 had been paid in excess of requirements. In addition, 11 loans totalling \$37,900.00 had been entirely paid off.

An estimate of the year's taxes is made for each loan and one-twelfth of this amount is collected monthly along with the instalment for principal and interest. When the taxes are due they are paid by the Commission, and any difference between the amounts paid and the amounts collected from the borrower are adjusted. In this way taxes are always up to date.

The following table classifies the loans according to the percentage which the amount owing bears to the valuation of the property and will give some idea of the security behind each loan. For valuation purposes the land is valued at the assessment, with a maximum of \$20.00 per foot frontage, while the buildings are valued at net cost.

	No.	Amount
Loans paid off	11	
Loans 50% and under	52	\$ 152,359.65
Loans between 51%-60%	157	556,768.52
" " 61%-70%	321	1,151,827.21
" " 71%-80%	163	584,125.48
" " 81%-85%	8	30,662.44
	712	\$2,475,743.30

The houses are located throughout the various districts of the city as follows:—

District	No.
South of Assiniboine River	326
Between Assiniboine River and Portage Ave.	82
Between Portage Ave. and C.P.R. tracks	147
North Winnipeg, west of Main St.	78
North Winnipeg, east of Main St.	29
Elmwood	50
Total	712

During the greater part of the Commission's operations there was a shortage of housing accommodation, but apparently this condition ceased to exist by the beginning of 1924, and the City Council, on the recommendation of the Housing Commission, decided to suspend operations for the present.

The present members of the Commission are:

H. C. Thompson (City Treasurer), Chairman
 W. H. Carter, Vice-Chairman.
 W. E. Milner.
 Ex-mayor Frank O. Fowler.
 Mayor S. J. Farmer.
 Ald. R. J. Shore.
 Ald. J. G. Sullivan.
 Ald. F. H. Davidson.
 Ald. J. A. McKerchar.
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 W. B. Brown (Asst. City Treasurer), Secretary.

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DEBTOR AND CREDITORS NEGOTIATED
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BUSINESSES FOR SALE

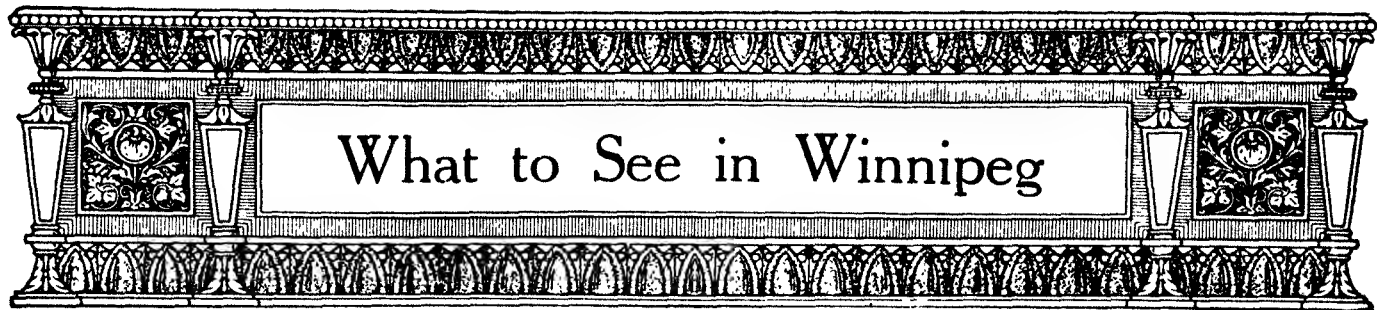
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Here are a few points of interest from the Board of Trade's "Guide to Winnipeg":—

- AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**—Provincial Agricultural College, one of the finest in America. Ten buildings, college farm, etc.
- ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM**—Board of Trade Building, Main and Water Streets. Contains over 700 masterpieces in oil and water colors, ancient relics, coins. Admission free.
- AUTO DRIVES**—Excellent roadways connect with city's chief points of interest. Automobiles may be engaged at reasonable rates for complete tour. SEE, Fort Garry Drive, Armstrong's Point, St. Andrew's Locks, Motor Country Club, Assiniboine Park, Kildonan Park, Norwood, Deer Lodge, St. Norbert, Sharp Boulevard, East Kildonan.
- ASSINIBOINE PARK**—Three miles from City Hall, on banks of Assiniboine River. This is the largest of Winnipeg's 31 parks. Area, 282 acres. Was purchased by the City in 1904. Contains zoological gardens, conservatory and palm house, miles of fine driveways, tennis courts, etc.
- BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING**—Main and Water Streets. Board of Trade offices, Information Bureau, Art Gallery, Museum, and Exposition of Made-in-Winnipeg products. The centre of attraction for visitors from all parts of the world. Ask for literature about Winnipeg.
- C. P. R. YARDS**—Largest individual railway yards in the world. Contains over 150 miles of sidings.
- C. P. R. STATION**—Situated on Higgins Avenue near Main, adjoining Royal Alexandra Hotel. Passenger station for C.P.R. and Soo lines.
- FORT GARRY GATEWAY**—Situated 200 feet from the south-east corner of Fort Garry Hotel. All that is left of the old stone wall of Fort Garry, the original site of the City of Winnipeg. One of Winnipeg's historic treasures built in 1835.
- GRAND BEACH** (61 miles from Winnipeg).—Take daily trains during summer on Canadian National Railway from Union Depot. One of Canada's finest bathing beaches and camping grounds. Large dance hall, pavilion and other attractions.
- HEADINGLY**. 12 miles from City. May be reached by car, or asphalt roadway. Circular tour may be made by auto., crossing the bridge and returning on the south side of the Assiniboine River.
- HISTORICAL EXHIBIT**—Ground floor, Hudson's Bay Company, corner Main and York Streets. Free to the public during business hours. Relics, pictures, documents, costumes, coins, etc., of the pioneers of Western Canada. Most complete exhibit in the West. Catalogues at Hudson's Bay store or at Board of Trade offices.
- KILDONAN PARK**—One of Canada's finest natural parks, situated on banks of Red River, 3½ miles due north of the City Hall. Area, 98 acres. Contains pavilion, playgrounds, splendid driveways and natural beauty spots.
- LOWER FORT GARRY**—Eighteen miles from the City. Lower Fort Garry was the first stone-and-lime constructed building in Western Canada; now used by the Motor Country Club. In 1833 the dwelling houses of the Fort were completed, and in 1839 the surrounding walls, inclosing about 5 acres, and the four round-tower bastions were built. The "Stone Fort," as it was called by the early settlers, stands as a monument to the pioneers who laid the foundation for Winnipeg.
- PARKS**—Winnipeg has 31 public parks and squares. Among the largest of these is Assiniboine Park, 282 acres; Kildonan Park, 98 acres; River Park, 140 acres; Sargent Park, 20 acres; Kitchener Park, 30 acres; St. John's Park, 10 acres; Central Park; Fort Rouge Park.
- PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS**—Broadway, corner of Kennedy Street. Built at a cost of \$8,000,000. One of the finest parliament buildings in the world. Built of native dressed stone, marble and granite. Contains excellent samples of statuary. Headquarters of Provincial Government. Law Courts and University in vicinity.
- PUBLIC LIBRARY**—Located on William Avenue, between Dagmar and Ellen Streets. Handsome two-storey building built of native dressed stone. Original cost, \$100,000, toward which donation of \$75,000 was made by Andrew Carnegie. Contains 140,000 selected volumes; 750,000 volumes loaned yearly. Reading room open daily from 9.30 a. m. to 9.30 p. m.
- RIVER PARK**—About three miles from the centre of City. Contains race track, baseball grounds, wild animals, toboggan slides and numerous attractions. A popular summer playground.
- RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT**—To reach Winnipeg's residential district, famed for natural beauty, one must make an auto tour through the following routes: Armstrong's Point, Crescentwood, Fort Garry Drive, St. John and Wellington Crescent. Taxi drivers will gladly describe points of interest.
- ST. NORBERT**.—Ten miles from C.P.R. station, via Park Line. Transfer to St. Norbert line at Elm Park. A quaint French village, beautifully situated nine miles up the Red River. Attractive walks splendid scenery. The home of Trappist Monks. Visitors welcome at the monastery any day except Sunday. Circular tour by auto may be made by crossing the Red River by ferry and returning to the City through Norwood and St. Boniface.
- ST. BONIFACE**—The "Cathedral City" on the east side of the Red River. See the new cathedral, St. Boniface College, St. Boniface Hospital, and the quaint old cathedral immortalized by Whittier's poem, "The Red River Voyager." St. Boniface may be quickly reached on foot by crossing Provencher Bridge at the foot of Water Street; 15 minute's walk from the heart of the City.
- SELKIRK**.—Transfer to suburban car at North End Car Barns, Main Street. Cars leave hourly on the half-hour. Twenty-one miles run to the beautiful town of Selkirk, on the banks of the Red River. Cars pass Lower Fort Garry, Lockport and Dominion Fish Hatchery. Town contains beautiful park and driveways. May be reached by boat once a week. Splendid auto road follows banks of Red River, or due north on Main Street.
- STONEWALL**.—Transfer to suburban cars at North End Car Barns, Main Street. Cars leave 8.55 a. m., 11.20 a. m., 2.30 p. m., and 5.55 p. m.; 55 minutes' run to a thriving town in the heart of an excellent farming district. Stony Mountain penitentiary passed en route.
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- UNION STATION**—South Main Street, corner of Broadway. Station for Canadian National Railways.
- WINNIPEG BEACH**.—One of Canada's finest bathing beaches, situated on Lake Winnipeg, seventy minutes' ride from the City. Winnipeg's popular summer camping ground. Daily trains and special moonlight excursions leave from C.P.R. Depot during summer. Dancing, boating, swimming, bowling and other attractions.
- WALKS**.—Car to Armstrong's Point. A circular walk of one mile through a popular residential section amid groves of Canadian oaks and maples. Board car again at West Gate.
- Car to Wellington Crescent. Walk from Maryland Bridge to Osborne Bridge. Board down-town cars at Osborne Bridge; or
- Car to Maryland Bridge, walk west on Wellington Crescent, and along the river road; or
- Alight at Maryland Bridge, walk through Crescentwood, the district, immediately south of river.
- Other attractive walks may be taken through Central Park, Assiniboine Park, St. John's Park, Norwood, Assiniboine Avenue and St. John's.

Visit the Department Stores; Grain Exchange. See the City from the clouds at Union Bank, Fort Garry, Marlborough or Royal Alexandra Hotels.

:-: WRITE FOR THE BOARD OF TRADE'S "GUIDE TO WINNIPEG" :-:

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Executive 1923-1924

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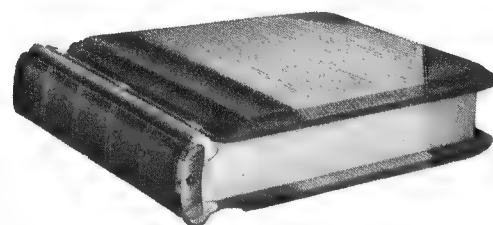
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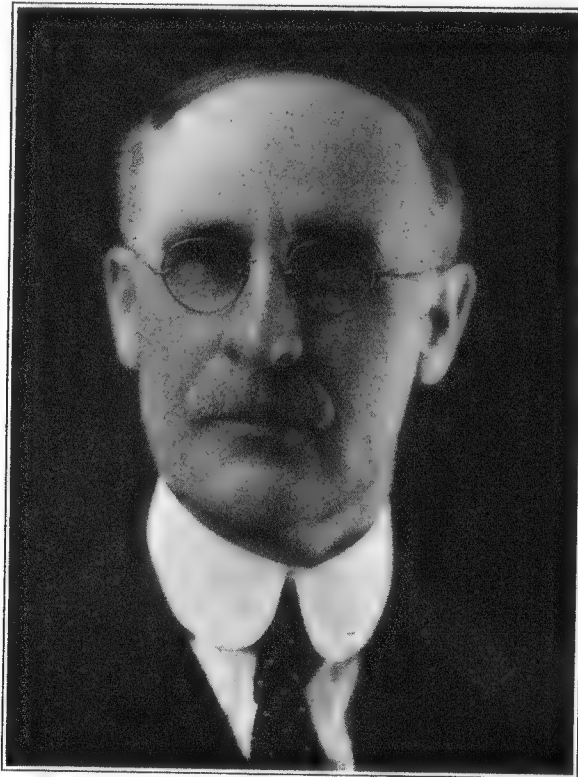
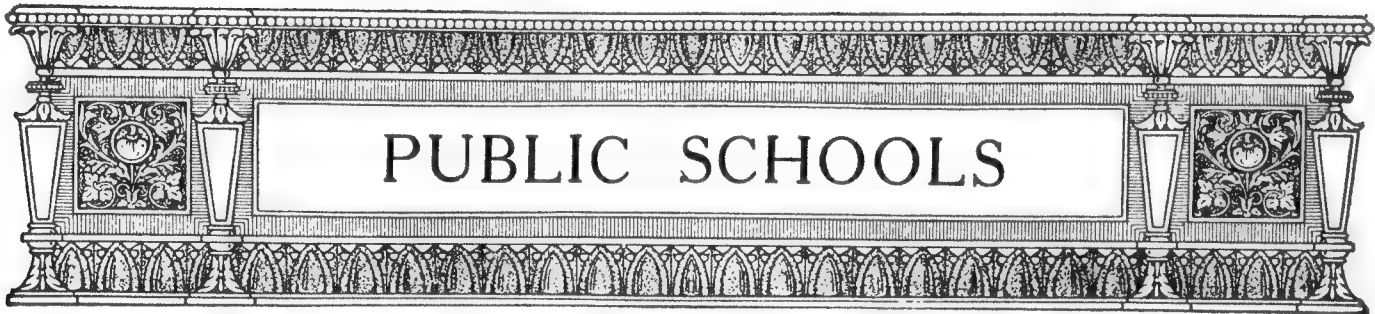
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L. J. Elliott
Arni Anderson
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WARD 3

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Board meets second Tuesday in each month at 8 p.m.

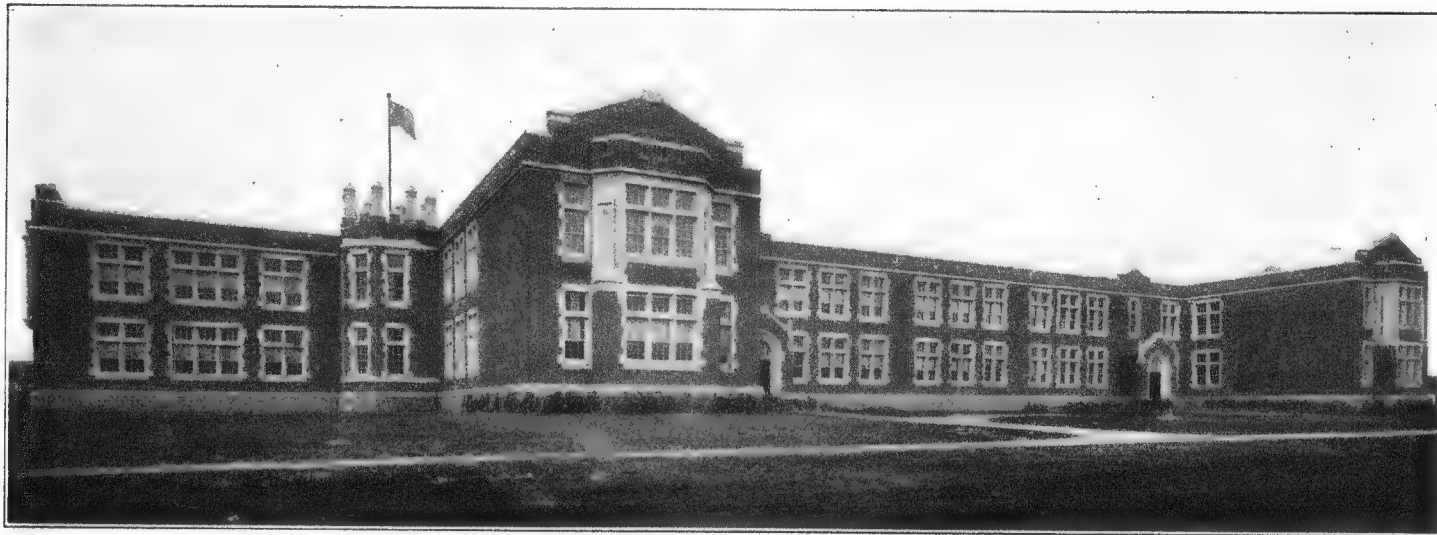
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Acting Chairman: H. A. McFarlen, M.D.

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Superintendent - - D. McIntyre, M.A., LL.D.
Asst. Superintendents - - { D. M. Duncan, M.A.
J. C. Pincock, M.A.
J. B. Wallis, B.A.
Secretary Treasurer - - - R. H. Smith
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer - - - F. A. Allden
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Chief Operating Engineer - - J. B. Steele
Solicitor - - - Robt. Jacob, K.C.
Chief Attendance Officer - - G. A. Lister
Chief Medical Inspector - - Dr. Mary Crawford
Chief Dental Inspector - - Dr. R. J. R. Bright



DANIEL MCINTYRE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Public School Education in Winnipeg

FROM MANITOBA FREE PRESS JUBILEE EDITION

WHEN the first School Trustee Board of Winnipeg met in July, 1871, the members, Stewart Mulvey, W. G. Fonseca, and Archibald Wright, had with them as the order paper of the evening the School Act just enacted by the Legislature of infant Manitoba. The Act had gone to some pains to provide for a Protestant Board of Education for the Protestant schools and a Catholic Board for the school children of that faith. Still the Trustees were not satisfied. It appeared that the Act had overlooked investing them with power to raise money for schools. If the Board had quit then, or waited for a more convenient season, the history of public education in Winnipeg, and perhaps throughout the West, might have been a less worthy record than it is. But the Board did not quit. The Winnipeg School Board has never quit.

It is this spirit which stamps every page of fifty years' endeavor, a history of voluntary public service that may well be regarded as among the first inheritances of this City.

Mr. Mulvey and Mr. Fonseca collected subscriptions, Mr. Mulvey \$118 and Mr. Fonseca \$46. This, with the Government grant of \$75, saved 1871, and the Winnipeg schools were away.

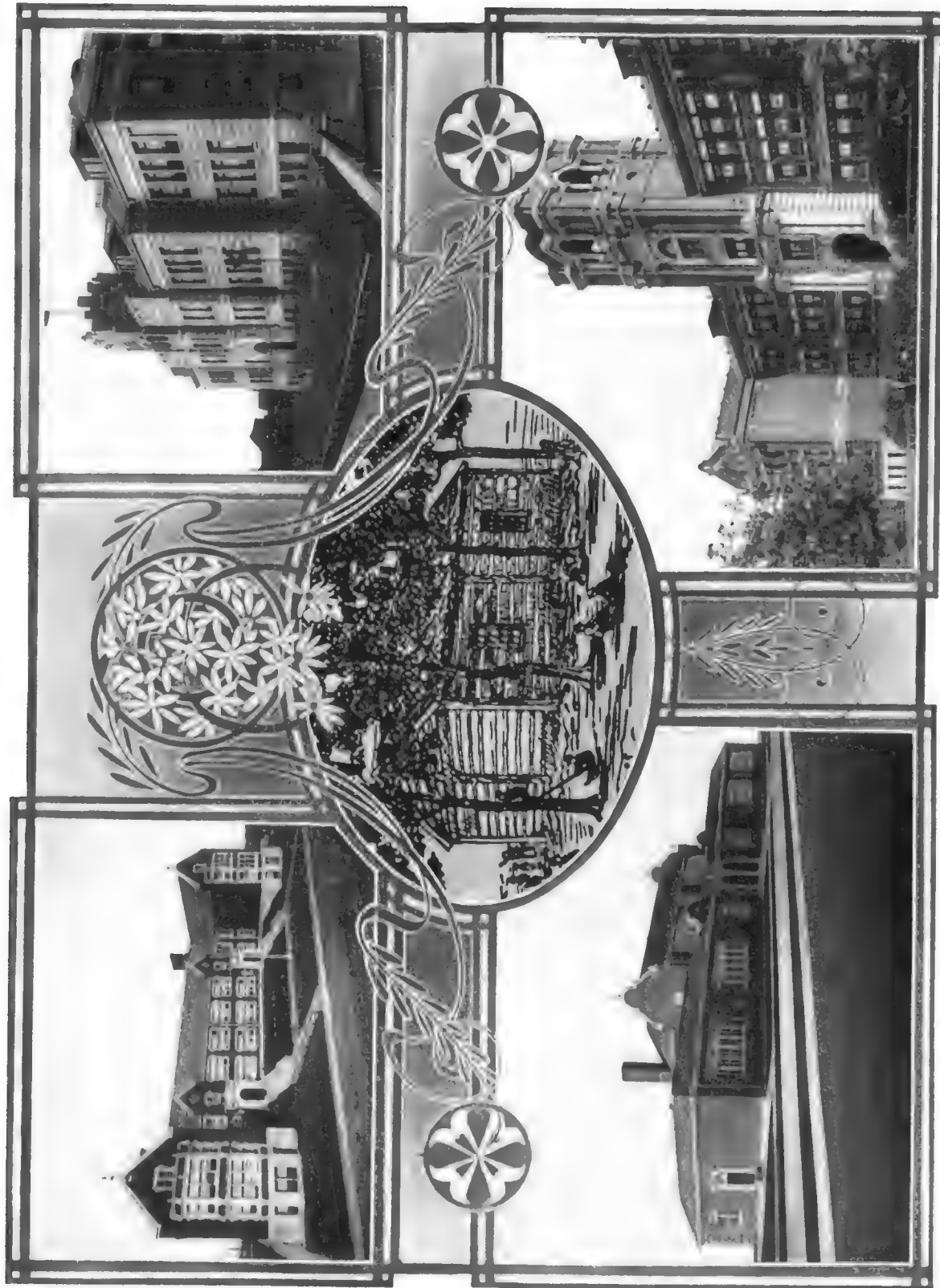
October saw the opening of the first school in Point Douglas, with W. F. Luxton as teacher, and thirty children on the roll. Presently Mr. Luxton forsook the school for the newspaper, becoming editor of the Free Press, but his name appears from time to time on the records as a Trustee, '85-'87, and always as keenly interested, especially in educational values.

In 1872 the Board decided it had better build, for the rent, \$10 a month, was too high. Thus began Winnipeg's school building problem. Evidently the building was accomplished, and that without any of the fussiness of these days of securing the title to the land as a necessary forerunner. In '73 an entry suggests that "steps be taken to procure the deed of the lands on which the school is erected." The next month the Trustees again bestirred themselves, deciding "that the school-house be lathed and plastered and a chimney built as soon as funds can be secured for the purpose."

The school population had a way of growing then, just as it has now, and next year proclaimed the necessity of a new school "in the north part of the city." "City" is the term used in the record, the secretary evidently being endowed with the pen as well as the eye of faith. Fortuitous circumstances relieved the anxiety of the Trustees. We discover they "talked with Mr. Fonseca and his old store is available for a schoolroom and he is prepared to remove the counter." Such an offer was not to be resisted and the bargain was closed. The secretary was further "instructed to write to applicants for public schools and ascertain the lowest rate at which they will teach." At that, one gathers that the teacher's salary was a bit precarious in those days, for every so often is an entry that this be paid "as soon as money is collected."

So, in '74, the Board decided to "borrow from the Merchants Bank \$880 at 12 per cent. for the purpose of paying teacher his salary due him along with other debts."

Ten applicants appeared for the "Winnipeg



ISAAC BROCK SCHOOL
KELVIN HIGH SCHOOL

FIRST SCHOOL IN WINNIPEG

ISAAC NEWTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
CHAMPLAIN SCHOOL

District School," but the one with reverend in front of his name, Rev. James Carrie, won in a walk. His salary was fixed at \$750.

In 1875 instruction was given "to engage an assistant female teacher at salary of \$400 per annum, and that the secretary be instructed to advertise to that effect in the Daily Free Press." Mrs. Isabella McQueen was appointed.

August, '77, saw the new Central School (now the Victoria) erected. Winnipeg was mighty proud of that school. The Trustees decided to ask "the Governor General to be present at the opening." It was even suggested that "refreshments be provided for the educational bodies as guests and for the children." More prudent counsel prevailed, however, and it was decided that the parents had better provide for the children.

The City Council was asked "to build sidewalks from Main Street to Central School, and that streets in the vicinity be graded—the willows adjacent the school be cut down."

Rev. J. F. Germain, M.A., was now inspector—at a salary of \$100 a year—and in his report he recommends an additional teacher. It is somewhat interesting to note the curriculum in the three upper classes: literature, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history (British, Canadian and general), composition penmanship, spelling, euclid, natural science, algebra and bookkeeping.

May, '78, Mr. Germain reports "354 on roll, but attendance not so good as previously, condition of the streets being doubtless chief reason for falling off." At this time the principal puts in a request that pens and ink be supplied, but the Board thriftily decided that the "pupils can supply their own pens and ink".

Negotiations were opened with Hon. D. A. Smith (Lord Strathcona) for "exchange of school site for one more convenient to South ward," and in November of that year is an entry, "Special meeting to inform Trustees that we are out of funds."

Evidently financial difficulties were overcome, for May, '79, finds J. R. Ferguson installed as principal and eight teachers on

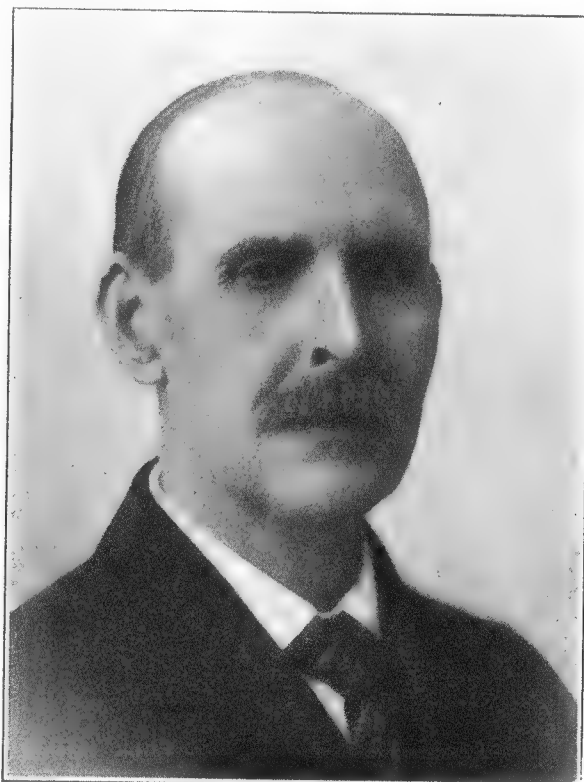
staff. A list is appended of prizes offered in the schools—"Cash prize of \$30 for highest general proficiency, Free Press; gold medal for highest average in promotion examination, Times; \$10 in books for essay, Mr. Germain; \$5 in books for essay, Inspector Germain; essay, 'What Do We Owe to Books,' Persons and Richardson; regular attendance, James Stewart."

Another school site difficulty was in the offing. The South Ward School, which had been erected on "a mere knoll of little value, rising out of a swamp by which it was surrounded" (Notre Dame), was on property belonging to the Hudson's Bay. The Board offered to move the school, but only in exchange for other lots which they desired between "Har-

grave and Carlton." C. J. Brydges, for the Hudson's Bay Co., offered a certain section, which the Board accepted, provided it was the "eastern lots between Carlton and Hargrave, as the western are too near the Government reserve, which is not likely ever to contain a school population of any extent." After much discussion, which at times showed signs of getting into the courts, the Hudson's Bay Co. offered six lots on St. Mary's Avenue. These were accepted. It was then discovered that the Catholic Board contemplated opening a school directly opposite this site. It became perfectly clear to both Boards that here was a pretty state of things. Prompt action

was necessary and the Catholic Board offered to secure the Protestant Board lots on Graham. The offer was accepted.

January, '80, comes an entry: "W. A. McIntyre be engaged as teacher at a salary of \$600 per annum" (Dr. McIntyre, principal of the Winnipeg Normal School). An entry adjacent mentions P. C. McIntyre as a member of the staff (late Postmaster of Winnipeg, and Trustee, '84-'93). E. A. Garratt also joined the staff at this time (retired). The autumn of '80 discovered the Trustees discussing whether they were able to properly conduct examinations and suggesting that a superintendent be engaged to give his whole time to the school. J. H. Stewart was appointed. 1881 saw the



DANIEL MCINTYRE, M.A., LL.D.
Superintendent of Schools

necessity for further accommodation, and after some parley the property of Rev. James Robertson (famous Presbyterian missionary to the West) was purchased, corner of Market and Louise streets. That year saw the second issue of debentures, \$50,000. They were purchased in Edinburgh.

Mr. Luxton now proposed the renaming of the schools, Central to remain Central; South Ward to become Carlton; East Ward, Louise; proposed new North Ward, Argyle; and one near Dufferin Park, Dufferin. A note on the Protestant ratepayers of that day gives the north ward 1,439 and its assessment \$1,904,918; south, 1,236 ratepayers and assessment \$3,192,890; east, 580, \$1,487,250; west, 1,216, \$1,520,310.

In March, 1882, Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham, Superintendent of Education for Manitoba, got in touch with the Winnipeg Board concerning a Normal School, and brought to them a communication from the Protestant Board of Education—"a provincial Normal School Department in connection with the Protestant schools of Winnipeg." The terms should run concurrently with the school year, the City Inspector should direct the teachers of the Department and the teacher should be appointed by the Board of Education with the concurrence of the Winnipeg Trustees. The Winnipeg Trustees should provide accommodation and make provision for the practice of teaching. Thus was the first provincial Normal School initiated. Rules governing the students explain that they could only board in places approved by Superintendent, and must be under the supervision of their clergymen. At the close of the term outside students successful in examination were refunded travelling expenses and were also given an allowance of \$2 a week during term. At the same time, provision was made by the Winnipeg Board for a Collegiate Department, and both the Normal and the Collegiate were housed in the Louise School, Manitoba College having moved out. John Fawcett was appointed principal of the Collegiate Department and E. Byington, of Normal. Some effort was made also to beautify the grounds for there is an entry, "out of 415 trees planted, 223 have died."

In October of '82 the first reference to medical inspection was made, when 323 children were vaccinated.

January 10, 1883, comes the entry: "Daniel McIntyre appointed to the staff." (Dr. Daniel McIntyre, Superintendent of Winnipeg schools.) This period of expansion saw 14 teachers added to the staff and new buildings to the value of \$54,000 erected.

March of that year a site, given by A. W. Ross, was accepted and the contract let for Fort Rouge School. Pinkham School was erected.

That year, also, J. H. Mulvey (principal, Isaac Brock School), Alice Christie, and F. H. Schofield joined the staff.

In '84 Mr. Goggin was appointed principal of the Normal School. Miss R. Rodgers, now of the Supervisor staff, joined the staff at this time.

August 1, Dr. McIntyre was appointed Inspector of Winnipeg Schools, and October gives the information: "E. S. Popham, B.A., appointed English master at Collegiate." (Dr. E. S. Popham.)

A census of the children in '86 quoted the number of boys at 1,903 and girls 1,780.

March, '87, Winnipeg School Board rose to the dignity of a printed annual report. At the same time is an entry concerning the renting of a room to the Board of Education for the Normal, which indicates that the Normal had ceased to be under the Winnipeg Trustees.

The secretary also sets forth that the Winnipeg Board had erected its first building in '74, at a cost of \$1,400, and now had 52 departments of an estimated value of \$124,730.

The next year W. A. McIntyre retired, to become assistant teacher at the Normal. Mention is made at this time of Miss Laut as a member of the staff (Agnes C. Laut, well-known writer).

An '89 record tells: "Popham resigned, Schofield made principal of Collegiate, and J. C. Saul, English master. (J. C. Saul, of McMillan Co., Toronto.)

For the period 1890 to the present, Superintendent McIntyre was interviewed as to the development, because none other knows the Winnipeg schools as does the man who has poured out in their service his great gifts of organization, inspiration and good judgment. So far as so great an institution can be attributed to the influence of one personality, they are his lengthened shadow.

Dr. McIntyre said:

"The new community consisted of men and women who had come from the older provinces, particularly Ontario, which had set the standard of education for the rest of Canada, and from the British Isles, where the ferment of educational reform under the stimulating influence of such writers as Huxley and Spencer was making itself strongly felt. It was inevitable that a community so constituted should think progressively. The legend that education is the chief business of a democracy stood for many years at the head of the editorial column of the Free Press, the editor and founder of which was for several years chairman of the School Board. It was inevitable that the operation of these forces within and without the school should give rise to a conception of educa-

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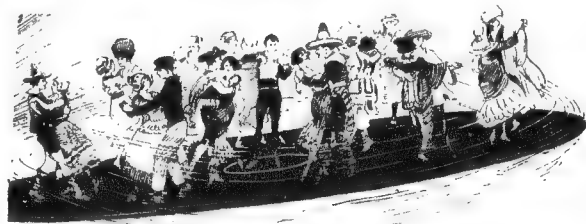
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tion that called for the enrichment of the course by the inclusion of those subjects that dealt with the finer things of life—literature, music and art.

"In 1890 the teaching of singing was introduced as a regular and obligatory part of the daily programme, under the direction of Miss Carrie E. Day. The appointment gave great satisfaction to those interested in promoting singing in the schools. The teachers found Miss Day's direction most helpful, and singing held its place as an important factor in the life of the school under her successors—Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. L. H. J. Minchin, and Miss Annie Pullar, the present supervisor.

"In 1892 the work of Miss Day had made itself felt throughout the schools, so that towards the end of the summer term it was found possible to give a public demonstration of the progress made in the new department, in which some 500 children took part. The Free Press report commented favorably on the fact that the children are learning to read music, and praised the volume and sweetness

of tone. From time to time on special occasions the children appeared before the public in large choruses.

"During the last few years the annual contests of the Musical Festival have done much to stimulate interest and set standards of school music, and the distinguished musicians who acted as adjudicators—Dr. Voght, Dr. Noble and Mr. Plunket Green—spoke highly of the singing of the children of Winnipeg.

"Drawing was introduced in the same way about 1894, under the competent direction of Miss Jessie J. Patterson, a graduate of Pratt Institute. It aimed, through work in form and color, at the training of hand and eye and the development of taste. Discriminating judgment rather than skill in execution is all that can be hoped for with the average pupil, but many children through the work of the

schools, discover their special talent and lay a foundation for future progress.

"This general art work is still carried on under the direction of Mrs. R. R. J. Brown and Miss Adeline Baxter in the grades, and in a more specialized way in the high schools by Mr. W. J. Phillips and Mr. H. V. Fanshawe.

"The same influences that promoted the introduction of art and music welcomed the manual training movement as containing possibilities of all-round development for boys not hitherto offered by the schools and added parallel work in household occupations for girls. This work, in its relation to general and industrial education, was first considered in 1895 but did not find a place in the schools until 1900. During that year Dr. James Robertson, with funds supplied by Sir William Mac-

Donald, established three manual training centres in Winnipeg to demonstrate the value of this form of education in the grades below the high school. The work was organized under direction of W. J. Warters, of Birmingham, who is still in charge of this depart-



A TYPICAL PRIMARY CLASS

ment in its greatly extended form.

"No innovation in education had ever made such an appeal to the interest of boys. The keenness and enthusiasm for the new work was wonderful. Visitors to the classes were struck with the absorption of the lads in their individual problems. The boys paid not the slightest attention to an interruption that in the ordinary classroom would have distracted the attention of the entire class, and "manual" day was a red letter day for the lads privileged to attend the centres.

"The MacDonald Fund was continued for three years, at the end of which time the School Board took charge of the centres, and included manual training as an essential part of the school course from grades 5 to 8.

"Sewing and cooking for girls was introduced shortly after, the former under the



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direction of Miss M. Halliday, now Supervisor of Household Arts, and the latter by Miss R. L. Lennox, now Mrs. McNeil, the first teacher of household science in Winnipeg. The educational aim was the same as in the case of the manual training classes, with the added motive of giving knowledge and skill that would be useful to every girl throughout her life. The appeal to the interests of the girls was as strong as was that of manual training to the boys, and these activities make the same appeal to boys and girls today as they did when they were first introduced.

"The natural sequence to the introduction of this work into the grades would have been its incorporation into the work of the high schools, but this step was not taken for several years. Following the manual training movement, however, there had been world-wide discussion of the possibility of connecting general education, with training having an outlook towards vocation, and many experiments were made in the larger American cities, with what were usually called technical high schools. These were secondary schools, carrying full courses of general education with laboratory and mechanical equipment for instruction in certain industrial problems that lent themselves most readily to organization for the purpose of education. The general aim underlying the establishment of such work in Winnipeg is that stated in the school management report for 1910 in connection with the building of the Kelvin and St. John's Technical High Schools:

" "These schools, which are now in course of construction, have been planned in compliance with the demand that education should in greater degree than heretofore prepare for the requirements of industrial and commercial occupations. This does not mean that the school shall in any way abandon its purpose of quickening and informing the mind, training to correct habits of work, implanting ideals and laying the foundation of character. These must always be the chief ends of education, but instead of being pursued through the subjects of general education, only, they will in addition be sought for through training in lines of work that have a direct application to the activities of the community. While the entire course of work to be carried on in these schools has not been definitely settled, it is practically agreed that, besides the courses of general education now given in high schools and collegiate institutes, provision shall be made for instruction and practice in advanced woodwork, forging, machine shop practice, plumbing, electrical work, mechanical drawing,

and the various departments of household science. These courses in practical work will be accompanied and supplemented by related work in science and mathematics, while accurate training in English will be required throughout. The range and variety of work will, it is believed, appeal to many lads who do not now complete the term of the secondary school through aversion to the purely academic subjects which so far have constituted the course, while the direct bearing of much that is taught on the future occupations of the lads will give many of them a motive for application. A field of great usefulness for these schools is to be found in the large number of young men engaged in mechanical and commercial occupations who are desirous of using their evenings to advance both their general and special education. Nothing that a school system can engage in will yield greater returns to the community than well-directed evening school work. Wisely carried out, it stimulates and directs the ambition of young men, gives opportunity for the profitable employment of leisure and leads to increased efficiency. Not the least valuable result of such work is the steadying effect of a definite purpose to succeed and the moral uplift that comes from a wise employment of leisure.

"With the influx of large numbers of immigrants from non-English-speaking countries, provision had to be made for adaptation of the schools to meet new requirements. There was not only the language problem in the classroom, but also the problem of so organizing education as to make it an agency for including Canadian ideals and setting Canadian standards of living. The spirit in which this work was conceived and the plan of carrying out may be inferred from the following extract from the report of the School Management Committee for 1914:

" "The steady increase of children of non-English-speaking races in the school has also called for emphasis on those activities of the school that contribute to the solution of the problems thus created. It is felt on every hand that on the school, more than upon any other agency, will depend the quality and nature of the citizenship of the future; that in the way in which the school avails itself of its opportunity depends the extent to which Canadian traditions will be appropriated, Canadian national sentiment imbibed, and Canadian standards of living adopted by the next generation of the new races that are making their home in our midst. The first problem is that of attracting these children to the public schools. An important factor in accomplishing this end is the commodious school buildings,



TRAINING IN HOME-MAKING—SEWING

well warmed, well lighted and ventilated and properly equipped. That the most dignified and most substantial building in the neighborhood should exist for the purpose of caring for their children and educating them in the elements of useful knowledge free of direct charge, is outstanding evidence to the newcomer that the country to which they have come means well by them. After attracting the children to school, the next step is to retain them there and to win their confidence by kindly and sympathetic treatment, which takes account of the natural love of the newcomer for the homeland, and treats with respect the country from which he comes and the traditions he inherits, carefully avoiding anything that will offend the race to which he belongs or the faith he professes. Then follows the language problem, the solution of which makes an important contribution to the problem of nationalization. The thought and feeling of a people are imbedded in its speech, and one cannot acquire an idiomatic mastery of the tongue of a people without in some measure imbibing their thought and adopting their way of looking at things. An important advance has been made in Canadianizing the children of our foreign-born citizens when they have been given the power to understand English and to express themselves in that language. It is found that the young children who come to school at six and seven years of age can in two years get a good elementary knowledge of English, so that they can carry on their studies side by side with the child of English-speaking parentage.

“For the older students who

enter our schools later in life, with some education obtained in the schools of their own country, special classes are formed, in which the purposes of general education are entirely subordinated to securing a working knowledge of English. As fast as this knowledge of English is obtained, these pupils are merged into the grades with which their general attainments enable them to work with profit.

“The opportunity for training in standards of living is found in the vocational work for girls. Standards of living are determined by the ideals and capabilities of the women at the head of the homes of the community. To implant these ideals and develop these capabilities is the object of the work in household science and household art as carried on in the secondary schools and in the senior classes of the elementary schools. But as many of the girls of the people under consideration will not enter these higher grades, it is necessary to bring this training within their reach at an earlier stage. In the plans of the William Whyte School, just completed, provision is made for special training in those departments that bear on the work of women in the home. This will include instruction in food values, selection, purchase and preparation of food, serving of meals, the care of and cleansing of the house, sewing, cutting, fitting and making of garments, choice and purchase of materials, testing materials, the relation of dress to income, millinery, house furnishing and decoration, laundry work. The instruction as planned will be practical in its nature and cannot fail to have an influence on the ideals of the girls and their work in their



TRAINING IN HOME-MAKING—LAUNDRY

own homes. This practical training will be offered to all girls in the school, independent of their standing in the academic studies.'

"This problem of adaptation was a factor in the establishment of evening schools. In 1907, J. H. Ashdown, then mayor of Winnipeg, invited Mr. McKerchar, the chairman of the School Board, to a conference for the purpose of considering the possibility of organizing instruction in English. The considerations presented at this conference were submitted to the Board, and after the need had been thoroughly discussed, evening classes for instruction of adults were organized.

"In the enlargement of opportunity for general education, public opinion did not suffer the subject of health to be overlooked. Systematic physical training was established in 1895 with the late Colonel (then Sergeant-Major) Billman. Early in the history of the schools hygiene was placed on the course of study for all pupils in the elementary schools. In 1907 a system of medical inspection was established with Dr. Allum and Dr. Mary E. Crawford in charge. The medical inspectors gave each a half-day and were assisted by two nurses. When Dr. Allum withdrew, Dr. Crawford was appointed Chief Medical Inspector on full time, with an assistant for half-time and a staff of nurses now numbering 14. This was supplemented by a dental service organized in 1915 under Dr. R. J. R. Bright, and again by part-

time service of two oculists to make examinations requiring the knowledge and skill of a specialist. The latest development in the matter of caring for the eyesight is the organization of a sight conservation class for children having less than 30 per cent. normal vision. In this class children will be instructed under conditions that will put less strain on their eyes than those of the ordinary class-room.

"The attention drawn to physical defects by medical inspection led inevitably to focusing attention in Winnipeg, as elsewhere, on mental deficiency as a cause of retarded education, and special classes were organized to meet the needs of children who were unable to advance at the rate of the ordinary class. There are at present 13 of such classes in Winnipeg.

"In enumerating the various activities of the schools, the effort to educate children to habits of thrift should not be overlooked. For this purpose a system of schools savings accounts was inaugurated through the advocacy of the late Mr. Joseph Carmen in 1901. The last report shows that 15,658 pupils have savings accounts. The total sum to the credit of these accounts is approximately \$146,177.56.

"In 1916 the Legislature passed a Compulsory Attendance Act for the province and an attendance officer, with five assistants, was appointed by the Winnipeg Board to administer the Act for the City. These officers are also probation officers and under direction



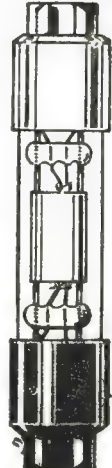
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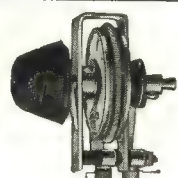


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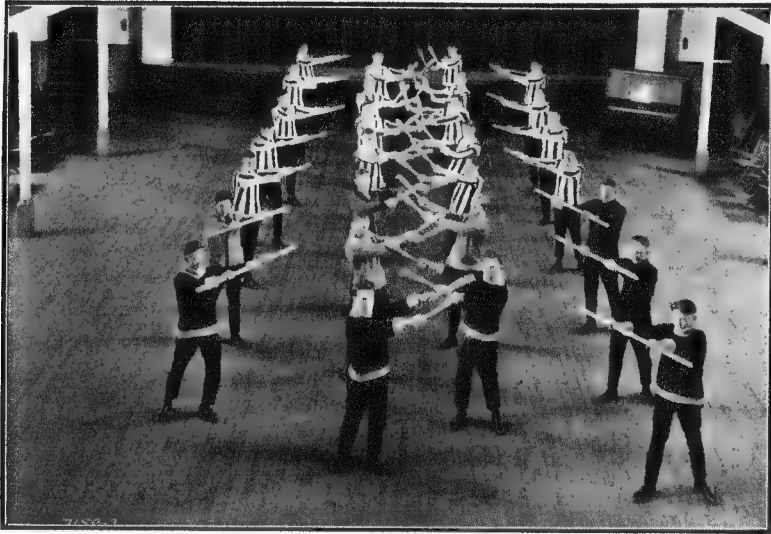
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PHYSICAL TRAINING—BOYS

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In 1919 the Board, following the example of Progressive School Systems all over this continent, adopted the policy of organizing the schools into three divisions: the Elementary School from grades 1-6, the Intermediate School, grades 7, 8 and 9, and the High School, grades 10, 11, 12. The educational advantages hoped for from this form of organization of the schools were:

(a) The closer relation of work of the Elementary School to that of the High School by the introduction into grades 7 and 8 of many subjects formerly taught only in High School. In addition to the resulting enrichment of the course in grades 7 and 8, for those not intending to proceed further with their education, it was felt that this should make less abrupt the change from Elementary to High School and materially improve the work of pupils continuing their course through the High School grades.

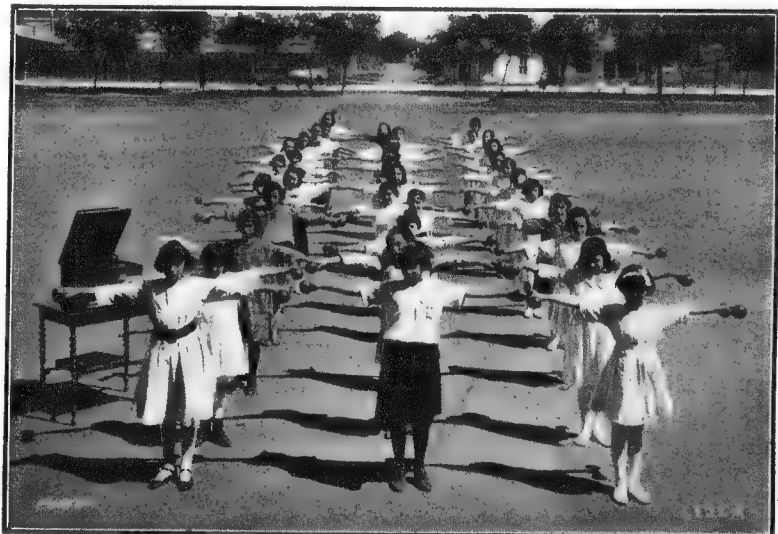
(b) The departmentalization of the work in the Intermediate School grades would permit the assignment of teachers to subjects in which they were specially interested and for which they had special adaption and preparation, and by enabling them to specialize in these subjects, would add greatly to the effectiveness of the work of the class-room.

(c) Better facilities would be provided for the study and analysis of the cases of those who must leave school early. Their school life would probably be prolonged to the end of

the ninth grade and they could be given the type of training and guidance that would help them to find their proper places in life.

While it is yet too soon to make a complete report on the effect of the change, the indications are that these expectations are being realized.

The report of the Winnipeg schools for the month of June, 1924, shows an enrolment of 40,627 pupils, 33,144 of whom are in the Elementary Schools, 4,337 in the Intermediate or Junior High Schools, and 3,146 in the High Schools. To accommodate these pupils there are 69 school buildings containing 856 regulation class-rooms, 14 scientific laboratories, 30 household art and household science rooms, 51 manual training and technical shops, and 23 auditoriums, the entire school property being valued at \$9,299,974.41. The staff now consists of 959 principals and teachers, 10 supervisors, 7 medical inspectors, 14 nurses, 6 dental inspectors, 4 medical and dental clerks, 6 attendance officers, 115 caretakers and firemen, 39 repair maintenance and utility men, and an administrative staff which, including all office assistants, clerks and stenographers, numbers 30. In addition to the above, 88 teachers are engaged in connection with the work of the evening classes. Thus, from very small beginnings, there has been built up a great school system worthy of a great city, and one of which Winnipeg citizens may justly be proud. In no better way can the continued prosperity of the City be assured than by the continuance of the generous support of the citizens which has made this great achievement possible.



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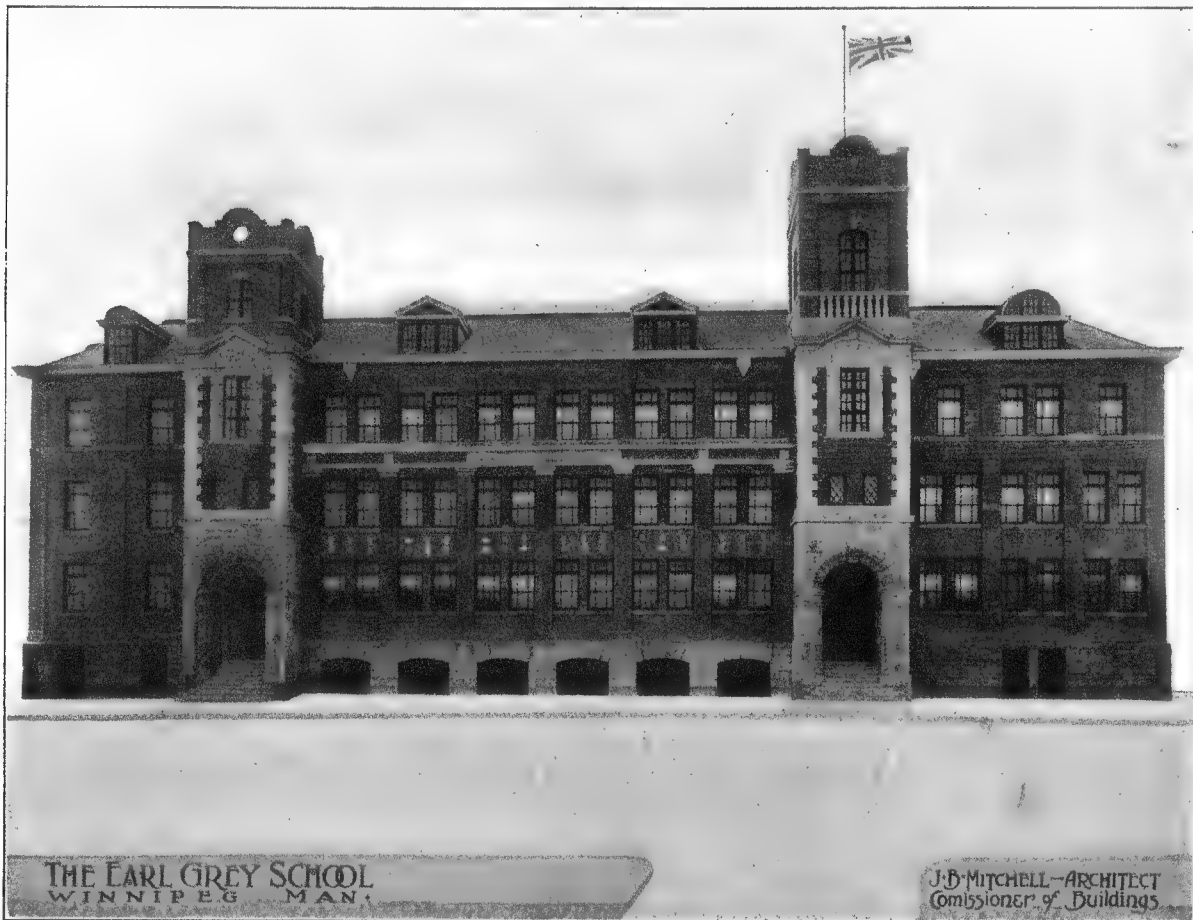
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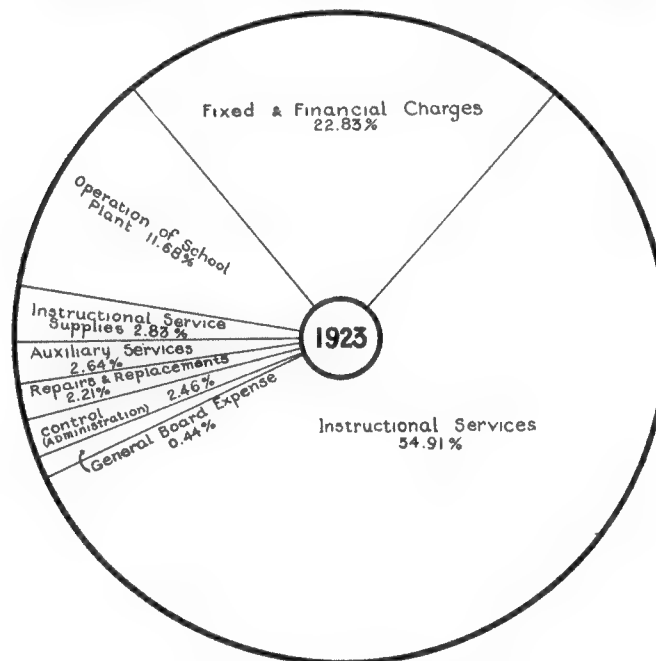
SCHOOL STATISTICS

Year	No. of Teachers and Specialists	No. of Buildings	Value of Buildings, Sites and Fixtures	Enrolment	
1871.....	1	1		35	Number of Pupils enrolled in Winnipeg Public Day Schools (June, 1923)..... 40,004
1876.....	4	2	\$ 3,500	423	Number of Teachers and Specialists employed, Day Schools (June, 1923)..... 945
1886.....	49	11	220,000	2,831	Number of Pupils enrolled in Winnipeg Public Evening Schools (December, 1923)..... 2,406
1896.....	96	14	397,700	6,374	Number of Teachers employed—Evening Schools (December, 1923)..... 87
1900.....	119	16	487,000	7,500	Number of Schools..... 69
1903.....	140	18	750,000	9,500	Value of School Sites, Buildings and Fixtures..... \$9,299,974.41
1904.....	168	19	774,500	10,308	Debenture Debt, December 31st, 1923..... \$8,275,425.00
1905.....	192	21	1,071,701	11,675	Sinking Fund, December 31st, 1923..... \$1,545,392.55
1906.....	220	26	1,213,931	13,445	School Tax Rate for 1924... 12.2744 mills on the \$
1907.....	248	30	1,552,753	14,802	Municipal Tax Rate for 1924, including School Rate..... 28.5 mills on the \$
1908.....	266	34	1,971,479	15,449	
1909.....	297	33	2,300,000	16,070	
1910.....	340	33	2,800,000	17,738	
1911.....	381	37	3,225,000	20,167	
1912.....	456	40	4,135,000	21,112	
1913.....	531	40	5,032,589	22,364	
1914.....	566	44	5,620,619	25,814	
1915.....	589	45	5,856,356	27,514	
1916.....	594	45	5,890,665	28,192	
1917.....	634	45	5,927,164	29,310	
1918.....	692	45	6,123,552	30,225	
1919.....	766	49	6,376,946	31,505	
1920.....	771	56	7,305,913	33,506	
1921.....	874	62	8,097,990	35,766	
1922.....	920	66	8,942,776	38,198	
1923.....	945	66	9,299,974	40,004	



EARL GREY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

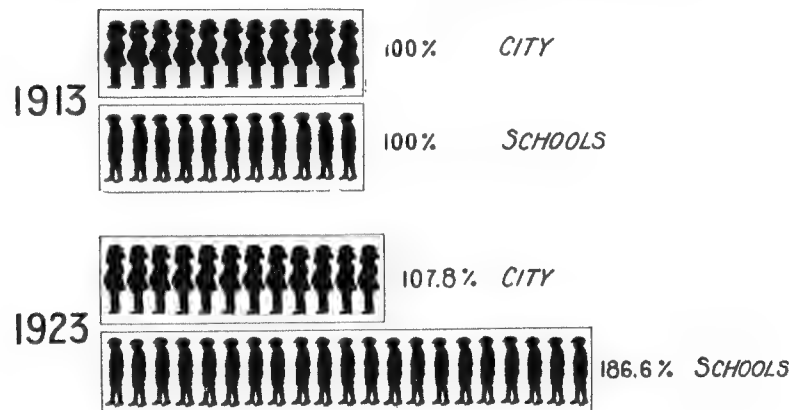
WHERE THE SCHOOL DOLLAR GOES



COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES 1921 TO 1923

CLASSIFICATION	1921	1922	1923	
			Amounts	%
Instructional Services	1,541,449 99	1,643,584 20	1,703,576 88	54.91
Instructional Service Supplies	154,989 22	105,895 86	88,239 10	2.83
Operation of School Plant	382,778 83	347,543 76	363,160 88	11.68
Repairs & Replacements	118,017 68	77,978 16	68,986 63	2.21
Auxiliary Services	109,344 11	96,339 56	82,181 38	2.64
Control (ADMINISTRATION)	73,405 77	76,442 19	76,597 91	2.46
Fixed & Financial Charges	577,374 40	660,761 48	709,150 08	22.83
General Board Expense	21,164 77	16,364 30	13,679 26	.44
Totals	2,978,524 77	3,024,900 51	3,105,572 14	100.0%

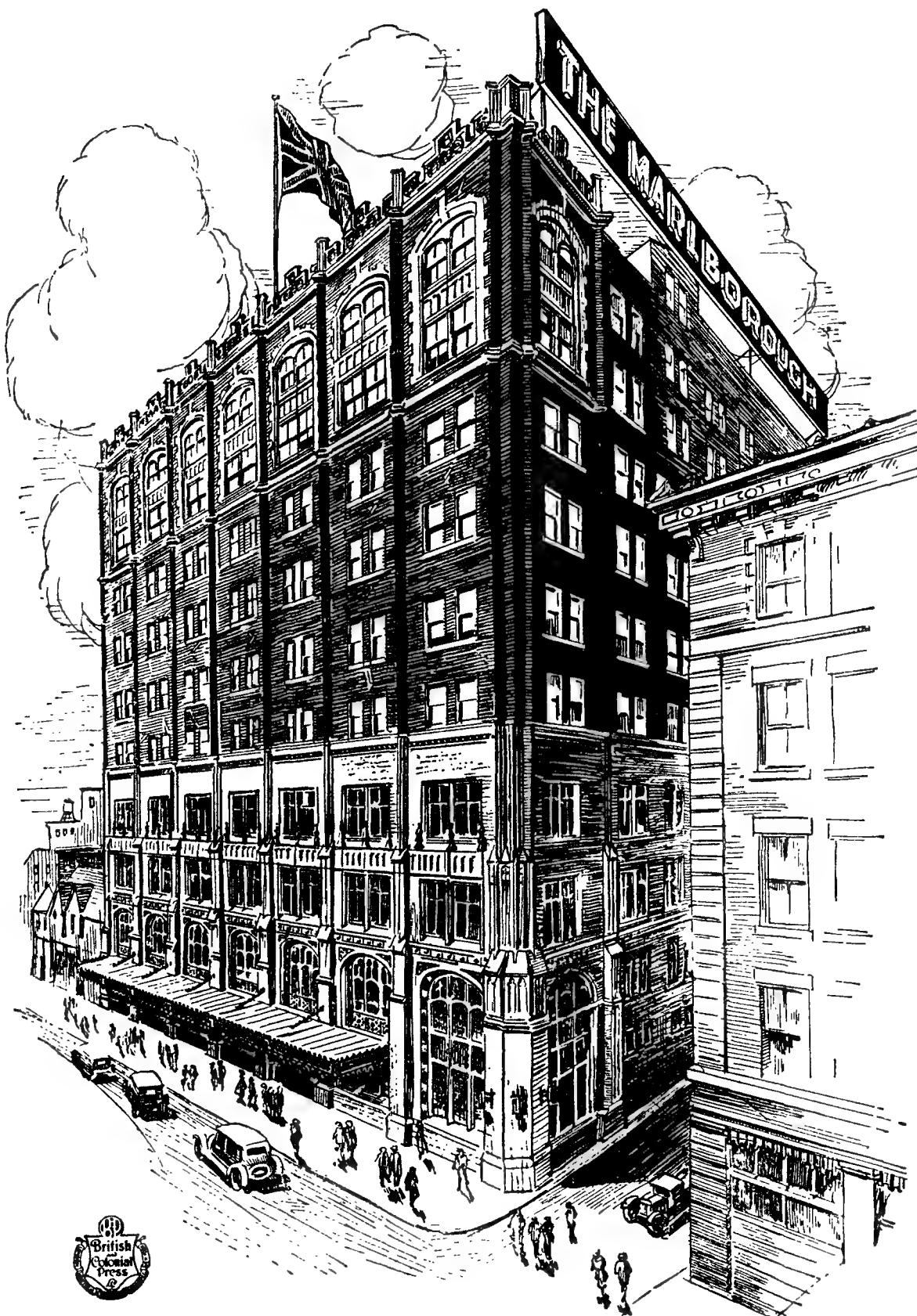
WINNIPEG SCHOOLS ARE GROWING



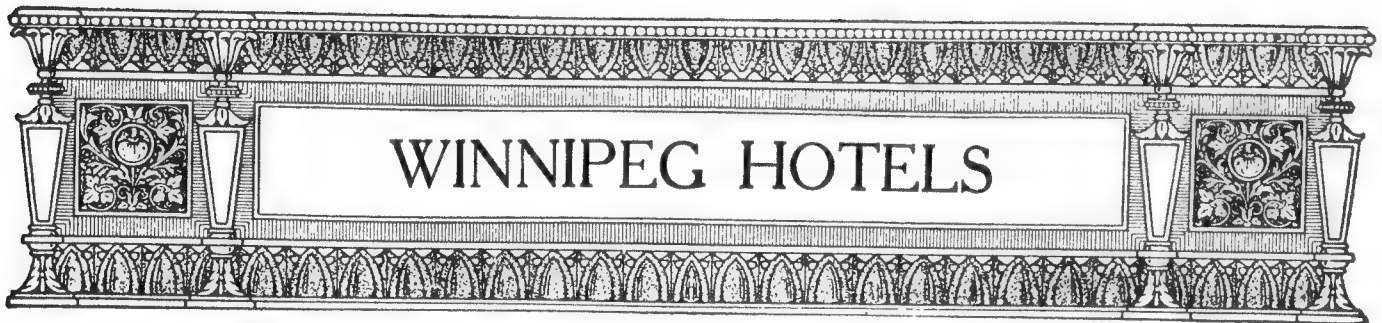
List of Schools in Winnipeg

School	Principal
Aberdeen No. 1	A. E. Hearn, B.A.
Aberdeen No. 2	A. E. Hearn, B.A.
Aberdeen No. 3	A. E. Hearn, B.A.
Albert	Mrs. M. Dobson.
Alexandra	J. J. Wilkinson, B.A.
Anna Gibson	Mrs. J. A. Wilson.
Argyle	Mrs. A. Jeffrey.
Carlton	Miss Annie Milne.
Cecil Rhodes No. 1	C. C. Stewart.
Cecil Rhodes No. 2	C. C. Stewart.
Champlain	Miss N. Hallen.
Daniel McIntyre Collegiate Institute	C. K. Newcombe, B.A.
David Livingstone	Miss B. M. Bradshaw.
Detention Home	Miss K. A. Naylen.
Dufferin	Miss M. Lamont, B.A.
Earl Grey	J. S. Little, M.A., B.Sc.
Ellen St. Kindergarten	Miss E. Deacon (Acting).
Elmwood	Miss E. Corbett.
Faraday	A. F. Goodridge.
Florence Nightingale	Miss M. Whyte.
Fort Rouge	Miss C. M. Yuill.
General Wolfe	R. G. Pannell.
George V.	Mrs. A. E. Templeman.
Gladstone	Miss J. Ellis.
Greenway No. 1	Thos. Laidlaw.
Greenway No. 2	Thos. Laidlaw.
Grosvenor	Miss B. D. Gunne.
Isaac Brock	J. H. Mulvey, M.A.
Isaac Newton	W. J. Sisler.
Isbister	Miss E. M. Hamilton, B.A.
John M. King	E. J. Motley.
Julia Clarke	Miss V. Duff.
Kelvin Technical High	R. T. Hodgson, M.A.
King Edward No. 1	W. T. Gough, B.A.
King Edward No. 2	W. T. Gough, B.A.
Knowles Home	Miss Margt. Robertson.
Laura Secord	A. G. McArthur, B.A.
La Verendrye	A. Dickson.
Lord Nelson No. 1	Miss M. E. White, B.A.
Lord Nelson No. 2	Miss M. E. White, B.A.
Lord Roberts No. 1	S. A. Campbell, B.A.
Lord Roberts No. 2	S. A. Campbell, B.A.
Lord Selkirk No. 1	T. E. Argue, B.A.
Lord Selkirk No. 2	T. E. Argue, B.A.
Luxton	J. W. Forhan.
Machray No. 1	C. W. Laidlaw, B.A.
Machray No. 2	C. W. Laidlaw, B.A.
Maple Leaf	W. Sadler, M.A.
Margaret Scott	A. Bailey.
Montcalm	Miss A. L. Glenn.
Mulvey	J. W. Beckett.
Norquay No. 1	D. B. Huggins.
Norquay No. 2	D. B. Huggins.
Pinkham	H. H. McIntosh, B.A.
Principal Sparling	P. D. Harris, B.A.
Ralph Brown No. 1	W. N. Denike.
Ralph Brown No. 2	W. N. Denike.
River Heights	W. W. Pierce.
Riverview	Miss A. R. Gordon.
St. John's Technical High	A. C. Campbell, B.A.
Sir John Franklin	Mrs. M. Thomson.
Sir Sam Steele	Miss A. S. Price.
Somerset	Miss M. E. Kelly.
Strathcona	J. Marshall, B.A.
Victoria	J. P. Mellors.
Wellington	W. G. Oliver, B.A.
William Whyte	Miss L. Redman.
Wolseley	Miss O. McLean.

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Winnipeg is Noted for its Very Fine Hotel Accommodation

THERE ARE three first-class hotels, with a total capacity of around about one thousand guest rooms, and there are several very fine smaller hotels located in various parts of the City.

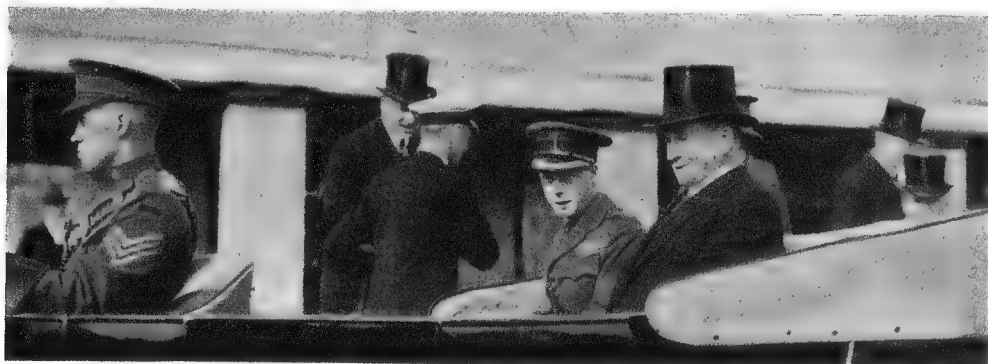
To the business man or visitor they will find the hotel accommodation equal to the very finest hotels on the continent, but the rates very much more moderate, and not only does this apply to the rooms, but in dining rooms also. In fact, sizing up the situation as against other large cities anywhere in the United States or Canada, it is doubtful whether one would find such fine hotel accommodation at anything like the rates that are prevalent in Winnipeg.

The above facts have a great bearing on Winnipeg in its future prestige as a convention centre because our City being, practically speaking, the economic centre of North America, it undoubtedly will take its place as one of the leading convention centres, more especially as today all classes of people, of business organizations and fraternal associations, have begun to get together the main feature in our national life, which is economics, and one has only to look at the map to see what Winnipeg means from the economic point of view.

Winnipeg's location saves a great deal of

time in travelling, and naturally in railroad expenses, and conventions being held in Winnipeg cannot help but be more popular when one realizes that the East and the West, and even the South, can meet in Winnipeg without taking up so much valuable time, and, after all, that is perhaps the most important factor because we all know there are many conventions of all kinds that business men and associations find it very difficult to attend because they cannot spare the time. But they would be very glad to do so if they could cut the time in half—and that is the reason why Winnipeg should become a very popular convention centre.

As a tourist centre, it is undoubtedly coming into its own as not only has it tradition and romance but it is a beautiful city—and around about the City are some of the most beautiful lake resorts to be found in the country, and farther afield there is some of the finest scenery to be found on the continent. With the present programme of the Government with regard to the continuous construction of good roads, it is believed that Manitoba generally, and Winnipeg in particular, will vie with the Provinces of Quebec and British Columbia as an ideal place for tourists to spend their vacations.



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every room.

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based on being home-like and comfort-
able, just away from the noise of the
street car.

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EUROPEAN PLAN

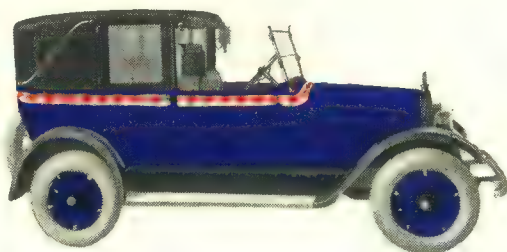


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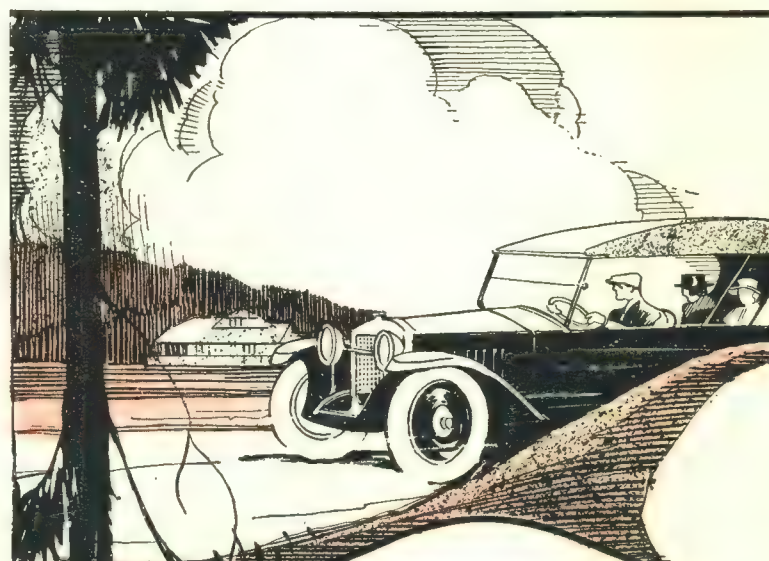
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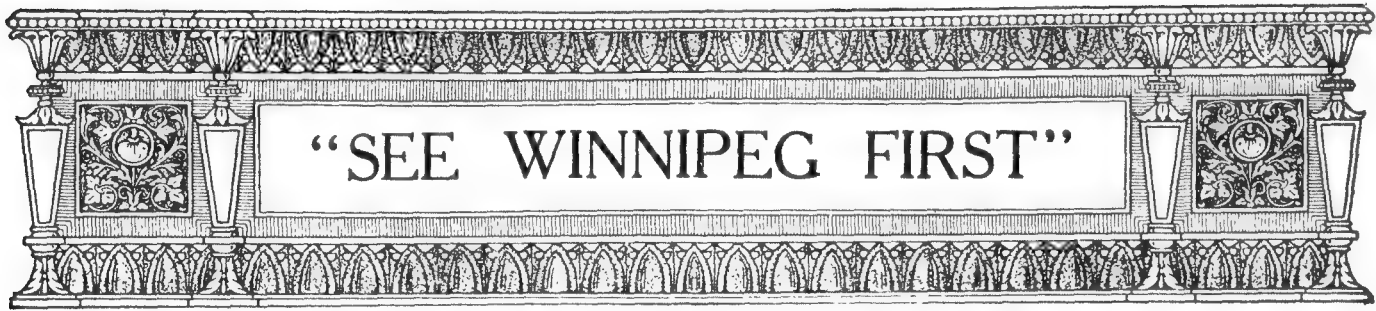
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ALWAYS STAY AT A
C a n a d i a n P a c i f i c H o t e l



CITIZENS OF WINNIPEG who have the money and leisure for travel, on their return home are usually much enthused over the many beautiful buildings they have seen,

BUT

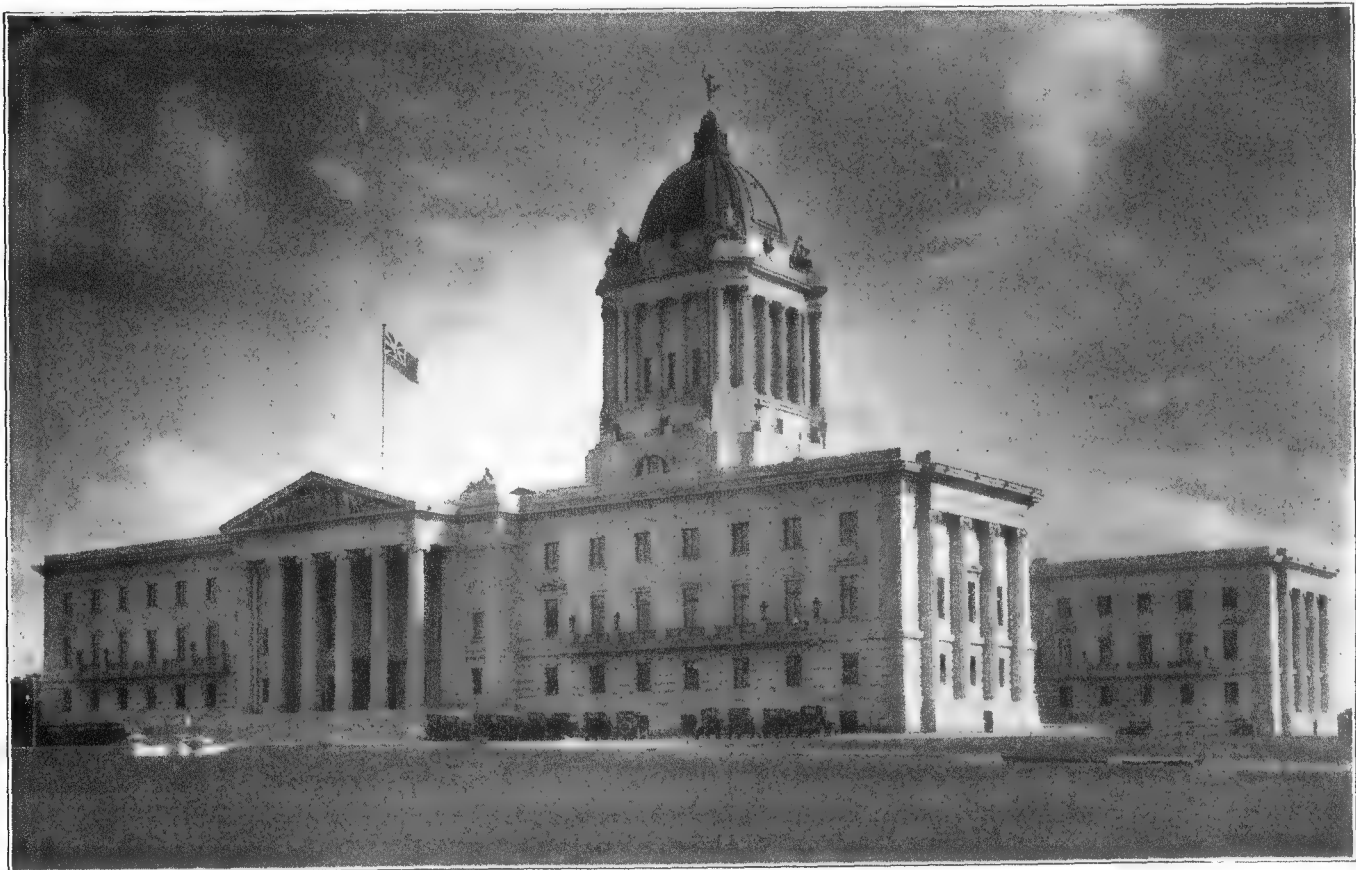
it is probably news to many of our people that they have an opportunity to see in their own City a building that will hold its own with anything of its kind in the world today. We refer to the

MANITOBA PARLIAMENT BUILDING

In the space allotted to us, we cannot do much in the way of a description of the Parliament Building, and in fact no write-up can begin to do justice to it, nor is it the real purpose of this article.

An architectural description of this building can do little more than tell you in cold print something as to its dimensions, the style of architecture, the materials used in construction, the mural decorations, the sculpture, the bronzes, the furnishings, etc., and to anyone outside a trained architect it would mean very little except that it is a very large impressive looking building.

We, however, want the citizens of Winnipeg and the province to know more than that. We want them to visit the building—their own building. If they come with eyes of understanding, opened to see the beauty of design in architecture and coloring, they will go away feeling well repaid for the time spent and proud to know that we can all share in the ownership of this beautiful building. Incidentally, if you



THE MANITOBA PROVINCIAL CAPITAL BUILDING. ONE OF THE FINEST GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN THE WORLD. COST \$8,000,000.00

do not feel a little uplift to your soul after passing through, then your time would be indeed lost.

What Outsiders Think of Our Building

It is the consensus of opinion of the many hundreds of notable architects and visitors that, from the architectural standpoint, the material employed in construction (our own local limestone), the simplicity and quiet dignity of design, the correct furnishings and the color tones used, that it has no equal upon the American continent, and that it will hold its own with anything of its kind in the Old Country.

It is also agreed that our Manitoba limestone, with its rich creamy-tone color, broken by the peculiar tapestry-like markings of the fossil impressions woven therein, make it the most beautiful interior decorative stone ever discovered.

"Sermons in Stones"

There are many stones in this building that will teach you what has been done during the bygone ages if you care to look. Geologists tell us that it has taken Nature from forty to sixty millions of years to stamp the fossil markings into this, our Manitoba limestone.

The writer could call from memory thousands of opinions of this building got from noted visitors, but one of the finest tributes to it came from a quiet, aged Westerner, who said: "I have been in Winnipeg on business and should have gone home sooner, but I never had a chance to see anything like this except

in pictures, so I have just been coming here every day for the last ten days, to give my soul a bath in the beauty of this building."

A Des Moines, Iowa, lawyer, exceedingly well posted on architectural matters, here last year, said: "When I stepped into the vestibule and saw what was before me, I instinctively took off my hat in awe at the beauty revealed in this building." He went on: "It is a monument to your belief and faith in this great Western country which will yet be the home of a great nation."

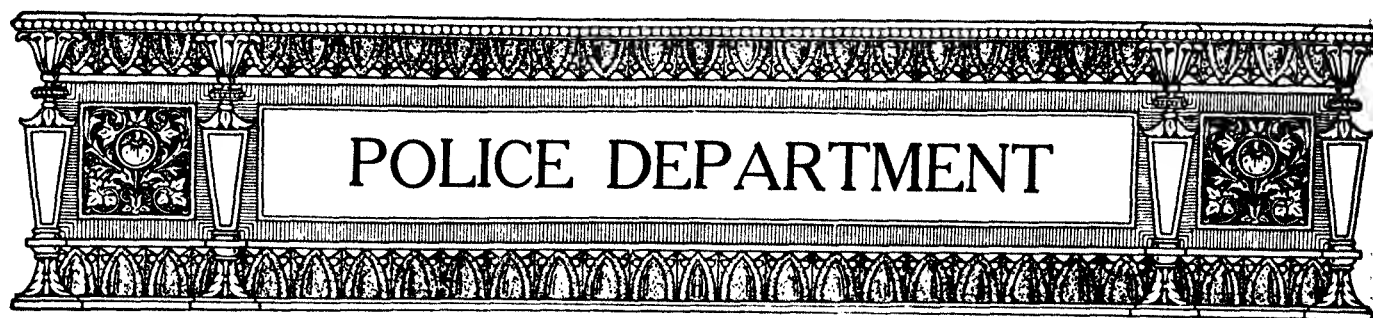
A visiting Chicago architect, speaking from the grand staircase to about fifty of his countrymen and other visitors, said: "This is the building to which our architects in the south will turn in future for inspiration—if they aspire to be more than an ordinary architect—instead of being forced to go to the Old Country for study and observation."

"You have a very wonderful building. Very impressive in its quiet dignity and grandeur."

"There is an absence of flamboyancy and noisiness, both in architecture and furnishings; that, coupled with your interior decorative limestone and the soft subdued color tones used, make the building quite out of the ordinary. It is the finest of its kind on this continent, and will hold its own with anything across the ocean."

If you are interested in good architecture, visit the building. You will be welcome any day and any hour.





Principles Laid Down for the Governance of the Winnipeg Police Department

BY AN

EMINENT JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

WHERE since society was first organized into settled communities it has been necessary to have a class of persons whose duty it was to cause the peace to be kept and to secure the safety of person and property. The modern system of well organized and well disciplined police forces which now safeguard the internal peace of the country slowly evolved from these primitive peace officers, with the advance of civilization and the expansion of the rural village into the commercial cities and towns of the present day. Upon the efficiency of these forces the public primarily rely for the preservation of law and order and protection of their persons and properties.

This city has always been singularly fortunate in its police force. Not only has its efficiency been universally acknowledged, but as a force it has always been immune from the moral blight which unfortunately has sometimes infected the police in other places.


In the first place, you are not the mere servants or agents of the city, but are public officers. The oath which you took upon appointment is that you will well and truly serve His Majesty the King in the office of police constable for the City of Winnipeg. You are not subject to the control of the City Council, but to that of the Board of Police Commissioners, an administrative body not appointed by the city but created by statute. The purpose of this is to secure your independence and exempt you from political control or interference so that you may be free to do your duty in the language of your oath with "no favor or affection, malice or ill-will."

The Board is authorized to make regulations for the government of the force to prevent neglect or abuse and to render it more efficient in the discharge of its duties. No force can be properly governed or disciplined and efficiency obtained without regulations providing, sometimes in the most minute detail, for the conduct of its members. It is your duty to observe all such regulations to the letter without questioning their wisdom or propriety, and to obey without demur the orders of your Chief and all those in authority over you. The Great War taught, as nothing else could, the value of strict discipline and the importance of prompt and unquestioning obedience to the orders of superior officers. The humblest member of the force who faithfully and scrupulously discharges his duty may with confidence aspire to the highest position in it; whereas the member who is careless or neglectful concerning regulations, or who is slothful or reluctant to execute the orders of his superior, stands a poor chance of promotion.

In the discharge of your duty you are liable to frequently have your temper subjected to a severe test. The public are not always reasonable. People of standing in the community sometimes resent any interference by a police officer as an encroachment upon their personal liberty and display an unbecoming degree of petulance. In such, and in fact in all circumstances, you must not yield to the infirmity of temper. Answer courteously and civilly all questions put to you; above all, do not yourself offend by a display of rudeness in either speech or manner while discharging any duty to which you have been assigned. A polite and civil request or reminder is far more likely to be promptly and cheerfully complied with than if accompanied by rude or impertinent observations. Therefore, under all circumstances, keep your temper, and by doing so you will promote your own efficiency.

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Be careful not to treat those whom you are compelled to arrest with any unnecessary harshness, either while effecting the arrest or while they are in your custody. You are justified in using the force necessary to overcome resistance and of securing your prisoner, but you must be careful not to use any wanton or unnecessary violence, and if you do so you will render yourself liable not only to severe censure but to an action for damages. It must not be supposed that there is any general rule that every person taken into custody may be handcuffed. The law undoubtedly is that you are not only justified but are bound to take all reasonable and necessary measures for preventing the escape of those you have in custody. What those reasonable measures are must depend entirely upon the temper and conduct of the person in custody, the nature of the charge and any other circumstances indicating that it would be unsafe to leave the prisoner unhandcuffed. If under all the circumstances you think there is no danger of the prisoner's escape, he should not be subjected to the humiliation of being handcuffed.

The same general principle is applicable to searching a prisoner. If from the violence of the language or conduct of a prisoner it is thought prudent and right to search him in order to ascertain whether he has any weapon with which he might do mischief, it may be done. He may also be searched for and have removed from his possession anything tending to prove the charge against him. You must not suppose, however, that you have the universal right to search all persons taken into custody. Take the case of a man confined for being drunk and disorderly. A search could not be justified for the purpose of procuring evidence to prove his offence and could only be defended if the possession of the means of committing mischief were suspected.

Admissions or statements made by accused persons to constables plays a very important part in the administration of justice, and police officers are constantly called as witnesses on behalf of the prosecution to prove such statements. It is very important that you should know under what circumstances a statement made by an accused person to a police officer will be received in evidence against him. Anything voluntarily said by the accused relevant to the charge is admissible evidence against him. Such evidence is received because of the presumption that a person will not voluntarily make an untrue statement to his own detriment. The Court must, however, be satisfied that the statement, evidence of which is tendered, was freely and voluntarily made; otherwise, it will not be admitted. It is incumbent upon the prosecution, therefore, to prove affirmatively the circumstances under which the alleged statement was made. A statement is not voluntary if made under the influence of any inducement, threat or promise of favor. You cannot be too careful not to say or do anything which might induce an accused person to speak under the influence of either hope or fear. The arrest itself is generally regarded as an inducing cause sufficient to bar a confession, and an intimation that the accused would be arrested or charged has the same effect. To remove the effect of this inducement, the accused should be given clearly to understand that he is not bound to make any statement, but that if he does say anything it will be taken down in writing and may be given in evidence against him at his trial.

While you must be careful not to exert any pressure upon an accused person to induce him to talk, and should warn him that he is not bound to say anything, it is your plain duty not to discourage him from talking if he wants to do so, and to note down carefully everything he says relevant to the charge. A very considerable number of criminals would escape punishment if this duty were neglected.

There has been a good deal of controversy and some misunderstanding as to whether or not a statement made by a prisoner in reply to questions put to him by the police may afterwards be given in evidence against him. There is no rule of law excluding from evidence answers given or statements made by persons in custody in response to questions by the police on that ground alone. It all comes back to the original inquiry as to whether or not the statement was freely and voluntarily made. The fact that it was elicited by questions would be some evidence that it was not voluntary and would cast upon the prosecution a heavier onus of showing that the prisoner thoroughly understood before making it that he was not bound to say anything and that if he did say anything it would be used against him.

Circumstances may, and not infrequently do, arise in which it is the duty of the police to obtain from prisoners all the information relating to the crime which they are willing to give. If the police were not at liberty to avail themselves of this source of information, many crimes would go unpunished and life and property would be less secure than it is. Bear in mind, however, that every person is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is established and if he furnishes an explanation of circumstances which appear to be against him, you should not disregard such an explanation unless it appears to be utterly incredible; but fully investigate it. Truth is sometimes found to be stranger than fiction.

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In a somewhat extended experience, I cannot recall a single instance where an innocent person has ever suffered any wrong by the admission of such evidence, but I can recall numerous instances where, without it, the guilty would have gone Scot free. It must not be inferred from what I have said that prisoners may be subjected to unfair treatment, to unfair cross-examination, or to so-called "third degree" proceedings. Nothing was farther from my thoughts. Such conduct would and should meet with severe condemnation.

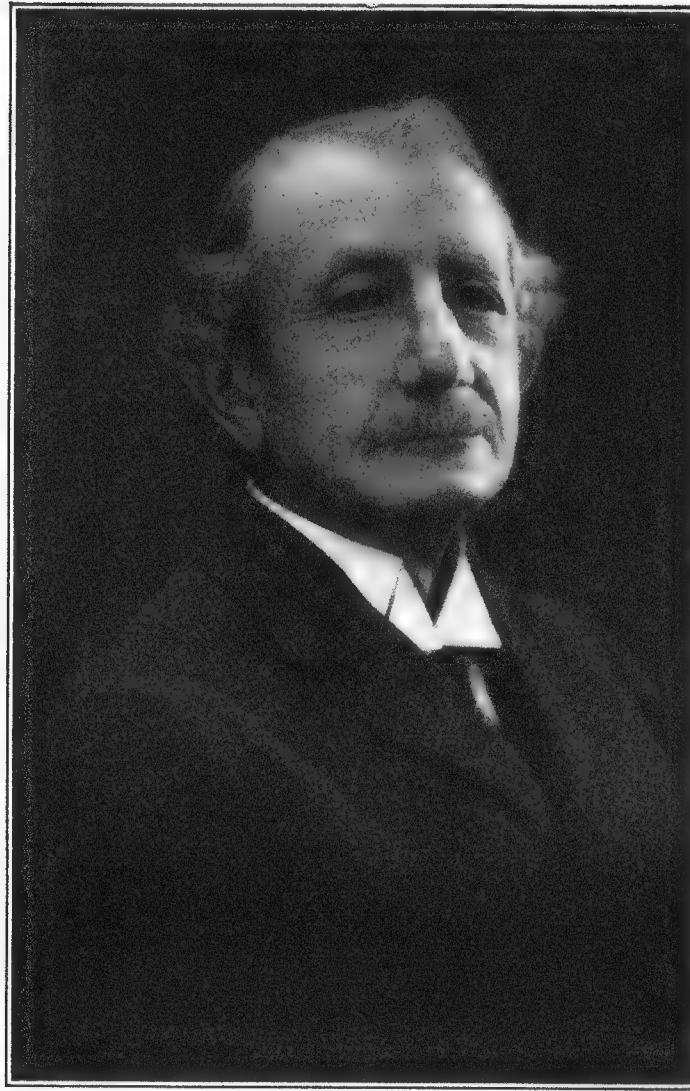
It is very important that whatever statement is made should be committed to writing and signed by the accused after having been read over and explained to him, but in any event committed to writing. Memories are proverbially fickle and unreliable and should not be depended upon in so serious a matter as the guilt or innocence of an accused person. Great care should be taken to write down the whole statement, taking equal care to preserve that part of it which is in the prisoner's favor as that which is against him. While it is not absolutely essential, it is very desirable that the exact words used by the accused should be taken down. Do not omit any part of the conversation because you deem it immaterial; the Court whose duty it is to decide may be of a different opinion. Remember, it is as much your duty to bring about the acquittal of the innocent as it is to secure the conviction of the guilty.

When called as a witness for the prosecution, as you frequently will be, not only the obligation of your oath but your duty as a police officer is to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. You may be convinced that the accused is guilty, but bear in mind the responsibility of deciding that question does not rest with you, but with the judge and jury. Your responsibility consists in stating the facts within your knowledge fairly and thus aiding in arriving at the truth. I believe the police of Winnipeg fully appreciate their duty in this respect. In times past it was part of the strategy of almost every defence lawyer to attack the police. In some cases the attack was justified, but in the majority of cases it was not. These attacks are now seldom, if ever, made, because both lawyers and jury have come to regard the trained policeman not as a sleuth-hound bent on running down his quarry, but as a man whose motive is not to secure a conviction, innocent or guilty, but to faithfully and zealously endeavor to maintain law and order and protect life and property in the community.

If every member of the force will follow the general line of conduct here outlined, the Winnipeg Police Force will continue to hold a high place in the respect and confidence of the public.



POLICE—CITY OFFICIALS, 1880



Hon. Sir Hugh John Macdonald

SIR HUGH JOHN MACDONALD, the presiding Police Magistrate of Winnipeg, was appointed to this position December 18, 1911. He is the eldest surviving son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, for many years Prime Minister of Canada. He was born at Kingston, Ont., March 13, 1850. Was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1872; came west to Winnipeg in 1882; was created a King's Counsel, 1890. He was elected to the House of Commons for Winnipeg in 1891; was called to the Privy Council in 1896 as Minister of the Interior, and elected for Winnipeg in 1896. He resigned his seat and cabinet position in July, 1896; accepted the Manitoba Conservative leadership in 1897, and was Premier of the province 1899-1900. The chief plank in the policy of his administration was prohibition, a bill for which purpose was introduced and passed, but declared *ultra vires* of the Legislature, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Sir Hugh John has been in active service with the volunteer militia on three occasions: First, in 1866, as a private in the 14th Battalion, on duty at Cornwall during the Fenian invasion; secondly, in 1870, as an ensign in the 1st Ontario Rifles, forming part of the force sent to the Red River under General Wolseley; and, thirdly, in 1885, as a captain in the 90th Regiment, during the existence of the rebellion in the North-West Territories.

Following are a few notable appreciations of Sir Hugh John Macdonald by some premier journals:—

"Honorable, able and energetic."—*Spectator*.

"One of the most affable and approachable of mortals."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"Has even a more magnetic personality than his great father."



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CENTRAL POLICE STATION ("A" DIVISION), CORNER RUPERT AVE. AND LOUISE ST.

The Winnipeg Police Department



WINNIPEG'S first police force consisted of a band of twenty mounted men under Captain Villiers, and was organized on October 10, 1870. This force patrolled the whole Red River Settlement, the constables first enrolled being: William F. Alloway, James Cross, William Montgomery, Timothy Carroll, Edwin Doidge, Elijah Ketts, George Kerr, John Melancon, John Stevenson, Leon Kivet, George Nichol, Robert Power, Maxime Villebrun, W. Miller, J. Peterson, A. Persy, Henry Montgomery, Neil McCarthy and Michael Fox. It had its headquarters on what is now Lombard Street, where the Hotel du Canada stood until a few years ago. The barracks were occupied about a year, when headquarters were removed on to Main Street, located where now stands the White and Manahan store, then called the Adams Building, just south of the City Hall. The force remained in existence four years, and in carrying out their work its members were frequently called upon to cover a tremendous stretch of country. South to the boundary at Emerson and west along the old Assiniboine trail to the outside districts they rode at all seasons of the year, settling claims and looking after the welfare of the community as a whole. Of the original members of this force there

are still two in the Canadian West—William F. Alloway, private banker, of Winnipeg, and Edwin Doidge, a former contractor.

While the above was the first police organization in Winnipeg, the Hudson's Bay Company, when in power in the settlement, maintained a single constable. The last on their roll was the late James Mulligan.

With the incorporation of the town of Winnipeg it was felt that a police force was necessary, and steps were taken for its formation. After some considerable discussion a force was organized, with John S. Ingram as chief and D. B. Murray and William Bruce as constables. This triumvirate kept things in order from February 26, 1874, till July 13, 1875, when "Jack" Ingram resigned his command, to be succeeded by Chief D. B. Murray, who presided over the force till February 19, 1887. Upon his resignation he was succeeded by Chief J. C. McRae, who was promoted from the ranks, and retained his position as head of Winnipeg's police force until 1911, when he retired on pension. Donald Macpherson, who at the time of Chief McRae's retirement was inspector, was appointed Chief of Police.

During the boom days of the early eighties, the force numbered forty odd members, in-

cluding an inspector, four sergeants and four detectives. In the period of depression and financial retrenchment which followed the breaking of the boom, the force was considerably reduced from time to time until it finally reached its lowest ebb in 1885, consisting of but thirteen men, including officers. Then, as the city again began to gather way, the number was increased till at present there are 242 men on the force.

A. M. Brown, father of the present City Clerk, C. J. Brown, was appointed Clerk in 1873, which position he occupied until 1879, when C. J. Brown succeeded his father, retaining the office until 1883, when John Aird was appointed.

In 1884 police headquarters were moved to James Street, from which location the station was finally moved in 1908.

In 1898 the James Street police station was condemned by the Building Inspector and the Police Commissioners, but it was not until ten years later, in 1908, that headquarters were moved to the present site on Rupert Street.

The following figures as to the number of police officers on the force at the different stages of Winnipeg's career will be interesting:—

Date	Officers and Men
1870	20
1880	40
1885	13
1908	108
1924	212

By the above figures it will be seen that the force has varied in numbers from time to time, until it reached its present height of efficiency and strength.

In the early eighties changes in the force were frequent, but during the past decade the members have been of a more permanent character.

Winnipeg for years has been the clearing house for hundreds of thousands of immigrants from all countries of the world. This immigration and the close proximity of the United States border, over which the criminals across the line are only too eager and anxious to cross when scenting or fearing trouble, shows the alertness which the Winnipeg Police Department must exert at all times among such a cosmopolitan and heterogeneous population.

The Winnipeg Police Department, as it stands today, is a semi-military organization and was originally planned by those responsible for its formation on the best principles and

experiences gained throughout Canada and many other lands. Its strength today consists of 212 officers and constables, together with a staff of 30 men who perform multifarious duties in connection with the operating of the patrol and signal system, transportation section and clerical work generally. This is divided into the staff, which located at police headquarters on Rupert Street. They are responsible for the executive work in connection with the Department generally, the issuing of supplies through the storekeeper's branch, and the work generally of issuing warrants, summonses and other documents which it is the duty of the police to serve, and other routine duties.

No. 1, or "A" Division, constitutes that part of the City of Winnipeg situated between the C.P.R. tracks north and the Assiniboine River on the south.

No. 2, or "B" Division, constitutes that part of the City of Winnipeg south of the Assiniboine River.

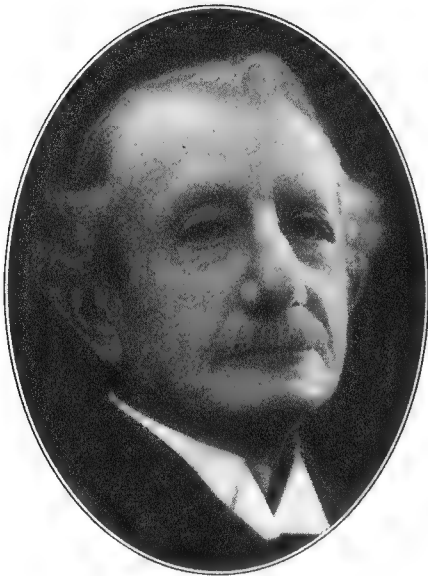
No. 5, or "E" Division, constitutes that part of the City of Winnipeg north of the C.P.R. tracks.

Provision has been made by far-seeing Boards of Police Commissioners who have purchased sites in various parts of the city for extension of the Department when it is found necessary to do so.

The Detective Bureau consists of a number of experienced, intelligent plain-clothes men who are the pick of the Department and whose work is especially that of locating those who may be criminally inclined.

The Morality Department is another section entirely separate from the rest of the force, but working under the supervision of the Morality Officer, who reports to the Chief Constable, and is responsible for the suppression of crime leading out of immorality, enforcement of laws relating to gaming and the curtailment as far as possible of those who may be inclined to traffic in intoxicants.

The Department at the present day is commanded by C. H. Newton, who has been connected with the force since 1901, having passed through all ranks from constable to the position which he now occupies. He, together with Staff-Inspector Philip Stark and a number of officers and constables assigned for that purpose, constitute the staff stationed at headquarters. The officers in charge of "A" Division are Inspector Henry Green, who, prior to his appointment to the Winnipeg force in May, 1904, served for a number of years in London, England, as a police officer and was also for a



SIR HUGH JOHN MACDONALD



HIS WORSHIP MAYOR S. J. FARMER

Board of



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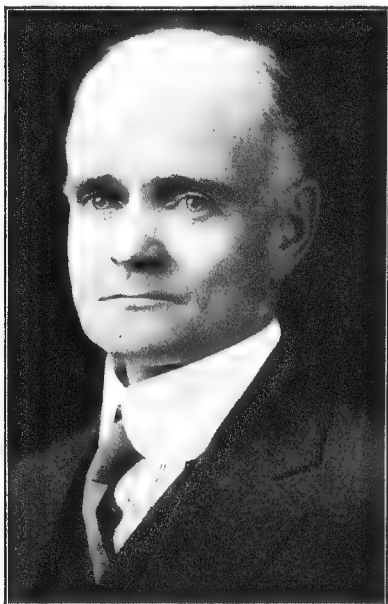
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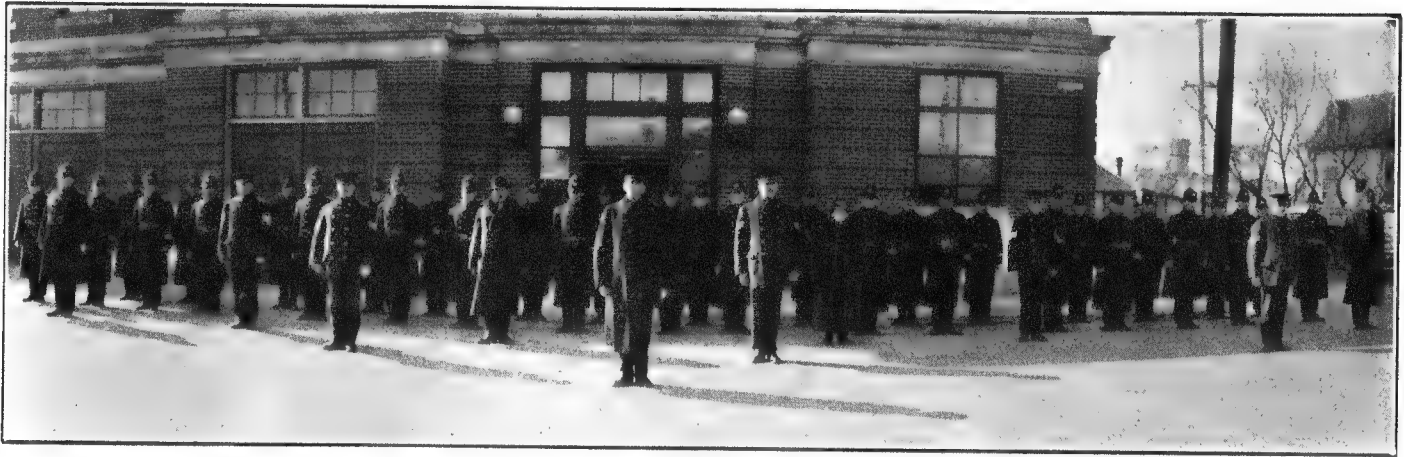
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FALL UNIFORM

period in charge of police in Johannesburg, South Africa, and, associated with him, Inspector John Street, who became a member of this force in November, 1903, and who originally came from New Zealand. Both of these officers have served on the Department through the various respective ranks.

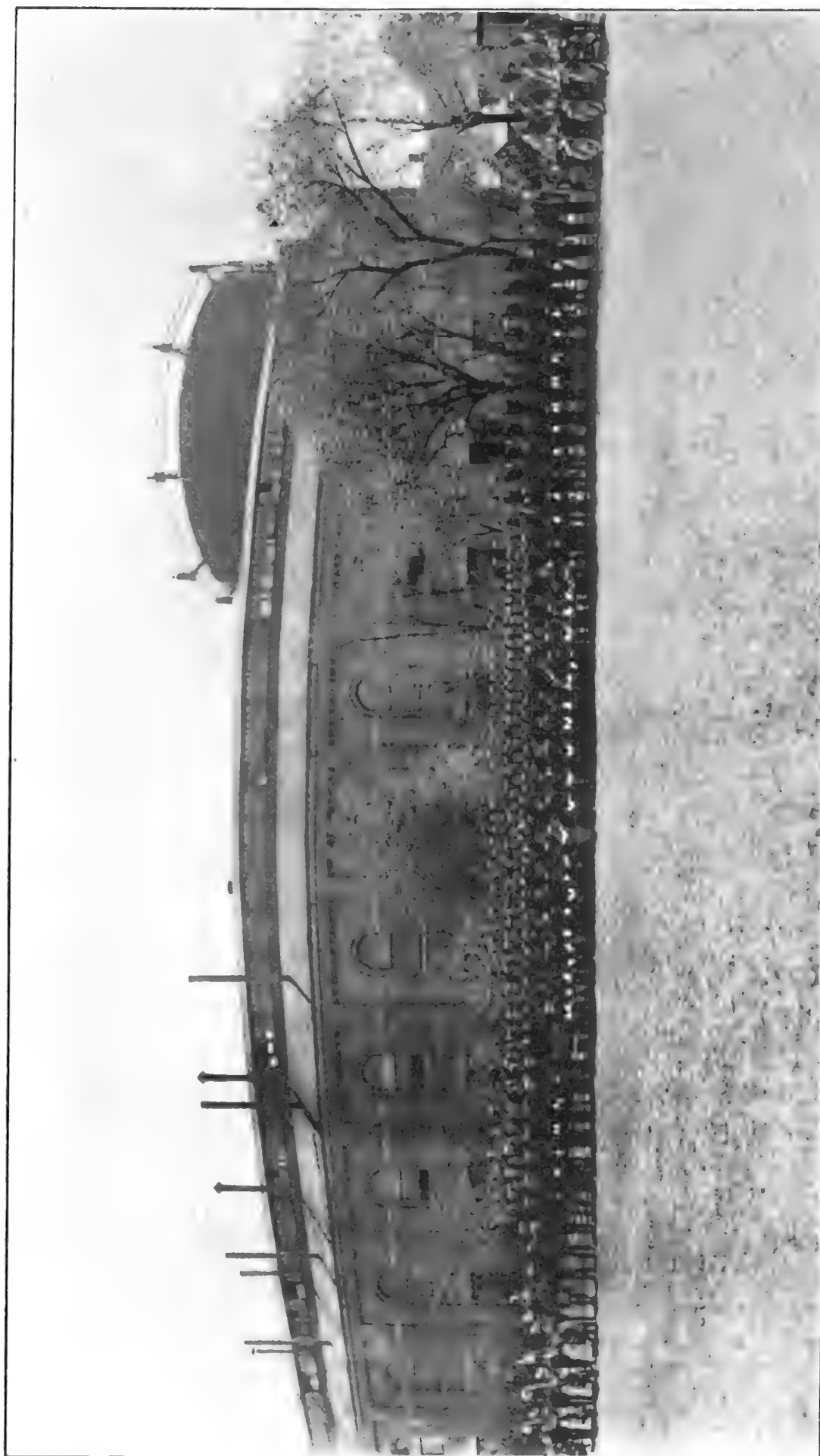
There are at the present time stationed at the Central police station three sergeants and four patrol-sergeants, together with a complement of constables. This station is also headquarters for the Traffic Squad, which at the present time consists of one sergeant, nine motor-cycle constables and six traffic duty constables. The work of these men is not only onerous but most important to the general welfare of the public, and the handling by them and their comrades of congested traffic conditions is well worthy of commendation.

The "Morality Squad," as it is usually termed, consists of the Morality Officer, two policewomen and as many constables as it may be from time to time thought advisable to detail for this work.

Attached to headquarters are three station duty officers whose knowledge of police work and conditions generally prevailing throughout the city has to be thorough and authoritative. The transportation problem has, during these latter days, been carefully provided for and the Department now owns a number of motor vehicles, including a car for the use of the Detective Department, an ambulance and the usual patrol wagons. These vehicles, together with the motor-cycles, are under the care of a competent mechanic who has full charge of the garage and the seven chauffeurs employed therein.



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No. 2, "B" Division, is in charge of Inspector H. McLachlan, who has been associated with the Department since May, 1906, having seen considerable service in Glasgow and Govan, Scotland. Working in conjunction with him are one sergeant and twenty-four other ranks, whose duty it is to patrol and look after the residential district of the city. The area which comes under their supervision is very large and comprises the wealthiest and most up-to-date section of Winnipeg.

No. 5, "E" Division, which comprises Winnipeg North and whose station is situated at the intersection of Charles Street and Magnus Avenue, is under the supervision of Inspector R. R. McDonald, three sergeants and forty other ranks.

The headquarters of the Detective Bureau are located on Rupert Street. The Chief of Detectives, Geo. Smith, became a member of the Department in 1905. With him is associated Detective-Inspector Jack Bishop, who has been with the Department since 1907. Both these officers rose from the ranks to their present positions. The Detective Bureau at present consists of three sergeants of detectives, three detective-sergeants, one license supervisor and a number of detectives experienced in various branches of detective work. There are also connected with this department a number of interpreters, whose knowledge of European and continental languages is a valuable and necessary asset. The department exchanges records and finger print identifications with a number of large cities in Eastern and Western Canada, also maintaining constant communication with the Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau at Ottawa. This important work is in charge

of Mr. S. H. Lyon. The finger-print system has of recent years eliminated the Bertillon method of identification, and Winnipeg was one of the first cities, if not the first city, in Canada to adopt this method of tracing criminals.

Connected with the department are three matrons, whose duty it is to look after the welfare of families committed to their charge and who, during the summer season, are called upon to look after a multitude of lost and missing children.

The comforts of officers and men are generally well taken care of, their welfare being the first consideration of the Police Commission. A large athletic hall is maintained at headquarters and is fully equipped as a gymnasium. There is also a lounge-reading room, equipped with a billiard and pool table. Shower baths and a branch lending library, with ample supply of reading matter, are also provided for the officers and men. Proper provision is also made for the comfort of those detailed to suburban stations.

The Winnipeg Police Department has always been favorably known throughout the American continent, not only for the physique of the men associated with it but also for their integrity, intelligence and promptness of action in time of need, and many of the Police Departments in other cities have been patterned along similar lines. There is scarcely a police force in the West which has not a number of men who gained their first experience in the police force of the metropolis of Canada, and the criminal element from the large United States cities usually give Winnipeg an extremely wide berth on account of the activity of her protectors.

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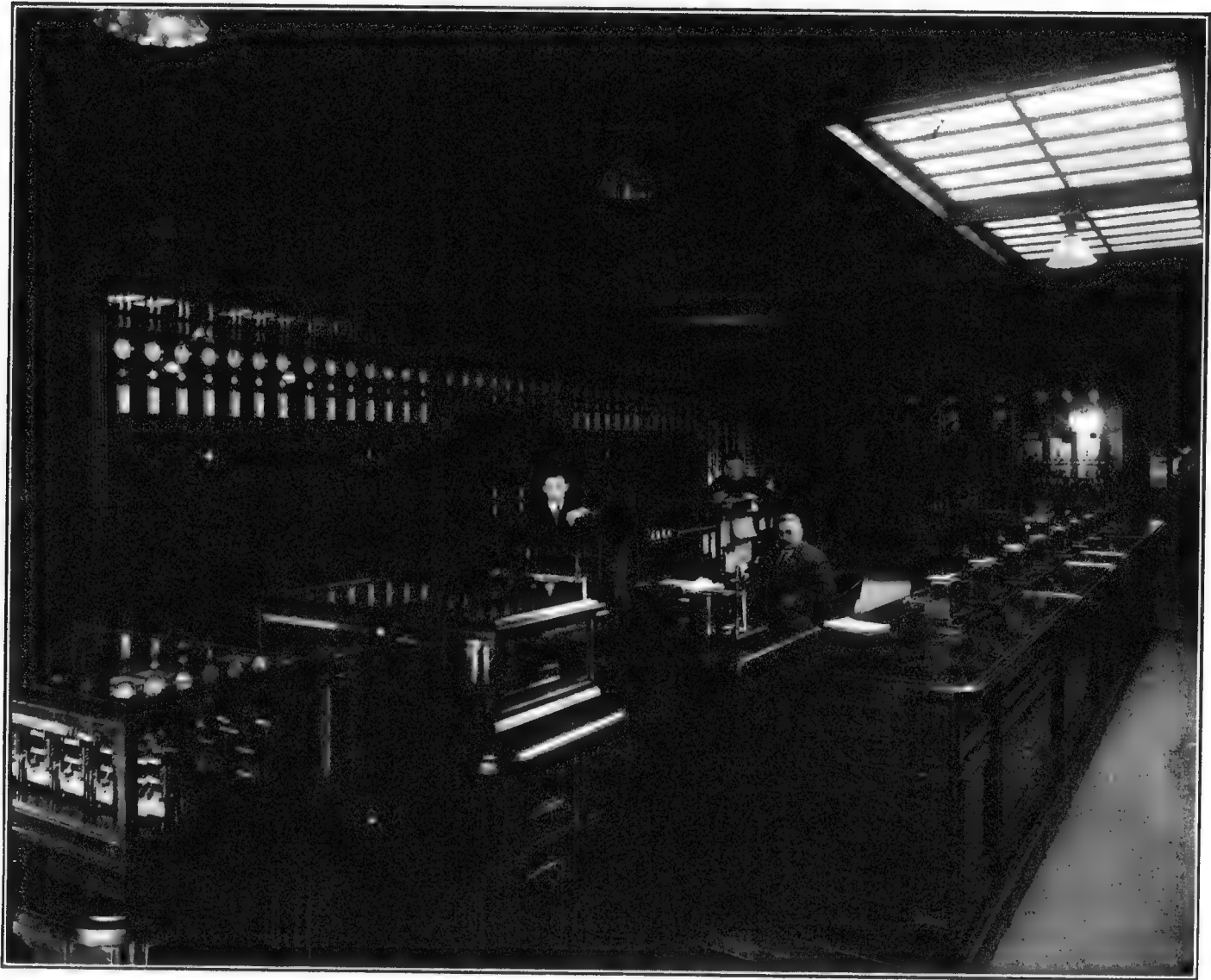
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3. Give good clearance to occupied safety zones.
4. Give warning signal when turning or stopping.
5. Remove headlight glare.
6. Be sure your brakes are in good working order; inspect them frequently.
7. When in doubt, have your car under control for a quick stop.

For Pedestrians—Walk Right

1. Don't forget to keep to the right; it is the universal rule.
2. Don't cross streets without looking both ways. Your immediate danger is from the left.
3. Don't read or let your mind wander where vehicles pass. Don't face away from approaching traffic.
4. Don't cross the streets except at corners, and then go straight across, not diagonally. Don't "jay walk."
5. Don't run across behind or in front of a car, automobile or wagon. Wait and see what is on the other side; then move at a fast walk. Don't run.
6. Don't block others on the sidewalk. Don't stop and hold conversation in the middle of the sidewalk—move to the curb.
7. Don't resent traffic officer's directions—he is doing his best to prevent accidents.
8. Don't overlook the other fellow's viewpoint. Co-operation means safety.

For Children

1. Do not play in the roadway.
2. Play on the sidewalk or on the nearest playground or vacant lot.
3. Roller-skate on the sidewalk where vehicles cannot harm you.
4. Never chase a ball across the street.
5. Don't hitch on autos, trolleys or wagons.
6. Don't play around autos.
7. Never run behind a standing trolley car; there may be another car or auto approaching on the other side.
8. Do not fear the policemen; they will help and protect you.



WINNIPEG POLICE DEPARTMENT SIGNAL SERVICE

Winnipeg's Police Signal System

THE POLICE SIGNAL SYSTEM was first placed in service in Winnipeg on November 5, 1913. For some years before that date the advisability of installing such a system had been under discussion, but it was not until 1911 that the Police Commission finally instructed the City Electrician to prepare estimates and plans. Subsequently, the City Council authorized the City Electrician to proceed with the construction and installation of the system. The system comprises 158 street signal boxes located at various points throughout the city, from any one of which the constable on patrol may either signal or talk to police headquarters or to branch police stations at Fort Rouge or the North End.

To call attention of constables on their beats, the system provides bell signals by day

and red light signals by night. There are 142 bells and 207 red lamps connected at such locations that the police officer is always within reasonable seeing or hearing distance of one or another set of signals—by which means it is possible for headquarters to get in touch with one or any number of officers, wherever located. It is only a matter of a very few minutes after the sending out of a signal—bell by day, or light by night—before every constable on patrol duty has responded to the call.

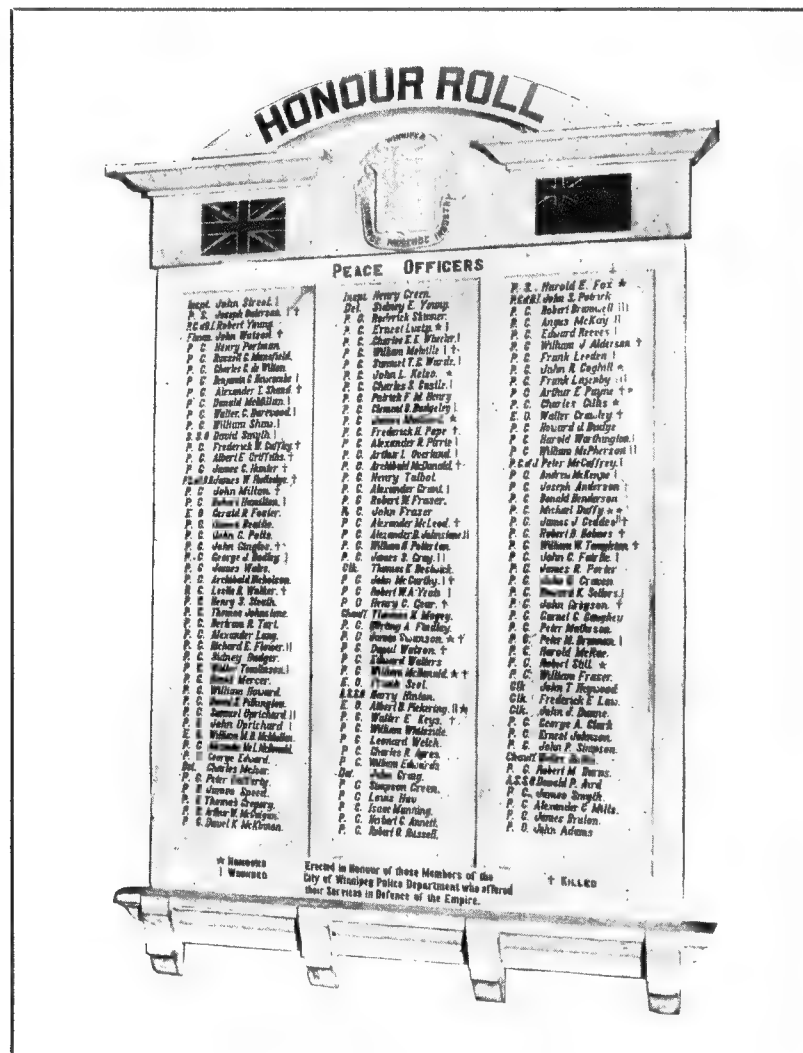
To connect the various signal boxes, lamps and bells to the central office switchboard, which is located in the Central Police Station, there has been installed a total of 141,720 feet of underground cable, 78,312 feet of overhead cable, and 68 miles of overhead wire.

The electric current supply for operating the boxes is furnished by storage batteries, of

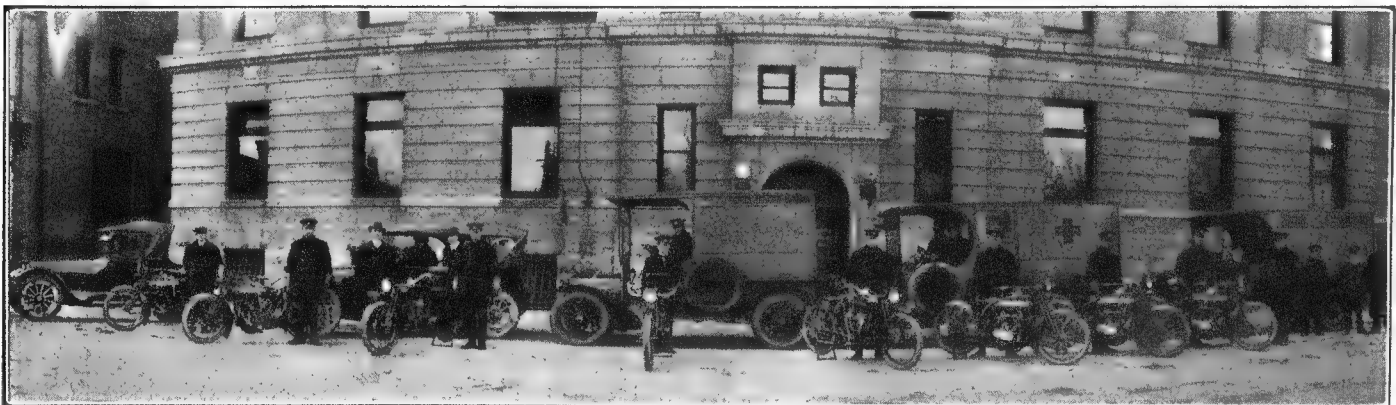
which there are 929 cells in use. The lamps and bells, however, are actuated through "re-lays," to which is brought and transmitted the regular 110-volt. lighting current.

To give some idea of the demands made upon the system, it may be stated that every constable on patrol duty has to call headquarters

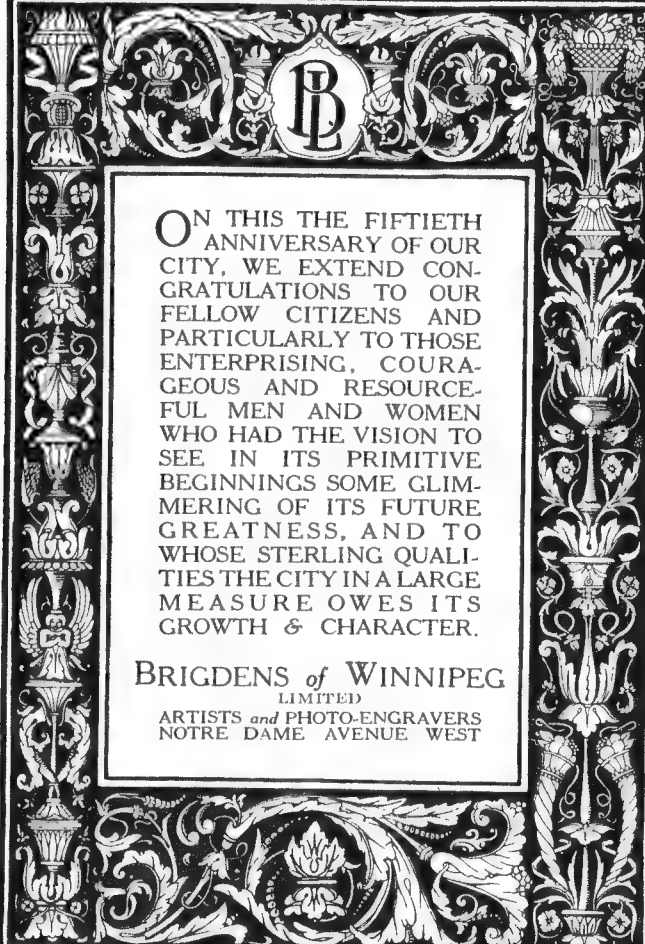
once during every hour that he is on "beat," and the total number of incoming and outgoing signals per year runs from 400,000 to 450,000 calls. The total cost of the system to date has been \$132,517 plus expenditure representing capital outlay and including a liberal provision of extra capacity for future extensions as the demand arises.



POLICE DEPARTMENT ROLL OF HONOR



AMBULANCE AND PATROL WAGONS



ON THIS THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR CITY, WE EXTEND CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR FELLOW CITIZENS AND PARTICULARLY TO THOSE ENTERPRISING, COURAGEOUS AND RESOURCEFUL MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAD THE VISION TO SEE, IN ITS PRIMITIVE BEGINNINGS SOME GLIMMERING OF ITS FUTURE GREATNESS, AND TO WHOSE STERLING QUALITIES THE CITY IN A LARGE MEASURE OWES ITS GROWTH & CHARACTER.

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Winnipeg as an Art Centre

THERE are two distinct functions that the art of drawing and coloring can serve: picture making and the decoration of objects. There are also two approaches to the study of art that are equally important—the actual production of the work itself, and the proper appreciation of such art produced.

The art that has for its main purpose design and color applied to utilitarian purposes is becoming more and more recognized from a national standpoint as a valuable asset of a country. Following the lead of other countries, the Federal Government of Canada is doing

all in its power to encourage this art education by giving dollar for dollar to all Provincial Governments expending capital in behalf of such art pursuits. This wider scope immediately brings art under the heading of a useful occupation, and as such is taking a very prominent place in the world's industrial activities.

The importance of good design and color in saleable articles can be readily understood when it is realized how effectively keen competition levels the raw material and the labor to a common basis. The color and design which by reason of their art qualities add nothing to the cost of production are the real factors



INTERIOR OF ART GALLERY

which determine the merits of the article, and it is upon these qualities that the appeal to the buying public is made.

The graphic and applied arts march hand-in-hand with industrial activities, aiding each other in mutual co-operation, the output of each being the result of the assistance of the other. At the time of the culmination of Grecian power during the regime of Pericles, about 450 B.C., the Greeks reached the highest degree of perfection in the applied arts. The surfaces of their utensils, furniture and buildings, whose forms have never been equalled, were decorated with the most beautiful designs and color schemes that the world has ever seen.

Bavaria recognized the necessity of encouraging art and dipped into his own personal treasury; also inducing the Bavarian Government to foster art most generously. And what was the result? In a few years Munich became the art centre of the world. Students flocked there to pursue their studies, and now hardly any traveller misses seeing Munich. In consequence, the wisely-invested capital in that branch of culture has been reaped directly by the people of Bavaria more than a thousand-fold."

This reminds one of the story of Pericles, who also assisted art enormously, but instead of dipping into his own treasury he dipped into the treasury provided for emergency defence



STUDENTS' LIFE CLASS

They were masters of their craft in the literal meaning of the word as it has been recently discovered that practically all their work, even to the smallest detail, was harmonized by an established system of area proportions based on a symmetry observed in natural plant and animal form.

To speak of a more recent art activity, a quotation from an article appearing in *TOWN TOPICS* in 1908 would apply. In writing on the value and possibilities of art in a community, A. S. Kesthelyi, a Hungarian with a brilliant European record and recently from the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, says: "... Munich, the capital of Bavaria, was not an art centre seventy or eighty years ago. King Louis of

of the costal cities and erected the Parthenon, the most beautiful building in the world.

Of the many useful organizations operating at different times in Winnipeg for the furtherance of art, the name of the Women's Art Association stands out most prominently. This Winnipeg branch of the Dominion association was continuously active for very many years, although it operated after 1909 under the name of the Western Art Association, having obtained a provincial charter. The work of this body was distinctly educational—"the promotion of art by holding exhibitions of paintings and handicrafts, by encouraging art students, by reading, by lectures, by doing all the members can to cultivate taste in themselves and others."

The membership numbered over two hundred, and lectures were well attended. A few names of those most prominent were: Mrs. Louise McBean, Miss B. McArthur, Mrs. J. C. Waugh, Mrs. Frith, Mrs. Frank H. Armington, Mrs. J. S. Aikins, Mrs. J. A. M. Aikins, Mrs. Angus Sutherland, Miss Drummond, Miss Bain, Mrs. Alan C. Ewart, Mrs. A. W. Crawford, Mrs. Hay Stead.

Another society organized a little later than the Women's Art Association was the Manitoba Society of Artists, formed about 1902 with an original membership of about 20.

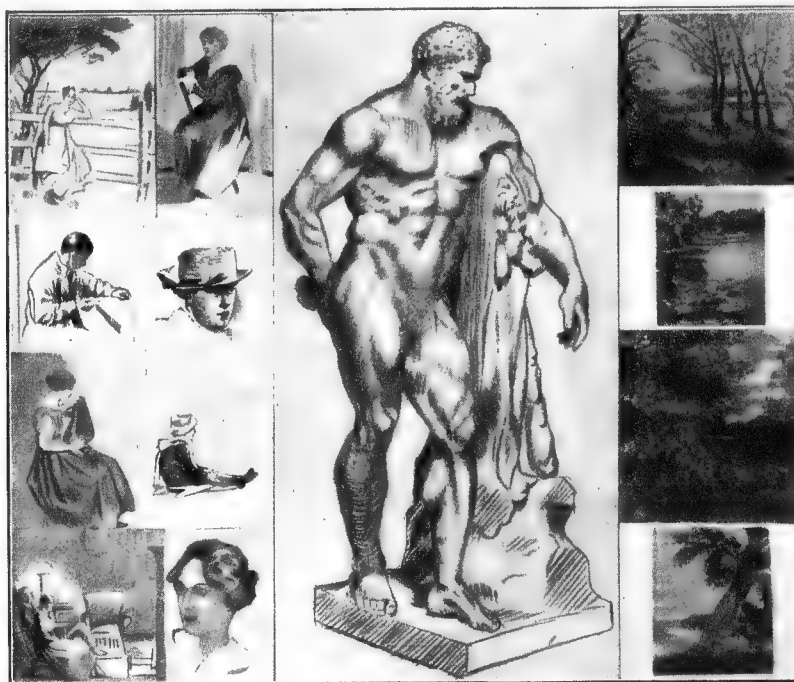
This society was composed of actual painters and was as aggressive on its part as the educational body, the amateur body so to speak. The educational activities on the one hand and the production on the other, reflected conversely the net result of the work of the two organizations, and during a period of about ten years, 1902 to 1912, a considerable growth in art work took place.

The enthusiasm of the time resulted in the formation of numerous smaller groups of workers—The Studio Club, The Arts Club, The Arts and Crafts Society, The Sketch Club, The Winnipeg Art League, The Winnipeg Art Club. These groups held exhibitions of their own, generally in the spring, from year to year. The names of artists appearing most frequently in these exhibitions were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Armington, Hay Stead, Arch. Dale, D. MacQuarrie, Percy Grassby, L. L. Fitzgerald, J. Crooks, George Wilson, Mrs. Alan C. Ewart, the Misses Baxter, E. J. Ransom, Mrs. Frank Alexander, J. Dichmont, W. J. Phillips, Mrs. E. W. Ashley, Claude Gray, George Fawcett, H. V. Fanshaw, F. H. Brigden, Cyril H. Barraud.

The result of these various activities was that in 1912 the Industrial Bureau, assisted by finances from the City Council and contributions from public-spirited citizens, erected

a concrete addition as part of the Industrial Bureau Building, and an Art Gallery was formally opened on December 16th, 1912, by

His Honor Lieut.-Governor D. C. Cameron, His Worship Mayor Waugh, and W. J. Bulman representing the Industrial Bureau. The first committee was composed of the following: James McDiarmid, George Wilson, F. W. Drewry, John Hart, M. F. Christie, Arthur Congdon, Dr. Daniel McIntyre, R. F. Fletcher, Hay Stead, E. J. Ransom, J. D. Atchison, D. MacQuarrie, curator.

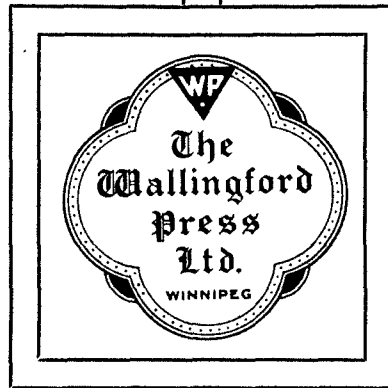


SPECIMENS OF WORK

The Winnipeg School of Art, in association with the Winnipeg Museum of Faine Art, was opened on October 1st, 1913, with A. J. Musgrove as principal. This school was preceded by another, held at the Carnegie Library during the previous winter, where a large number of students were taught by various artists who gave their services gratis in an endeavor to develop the art possibilities of the City and to demonstrate the actual necessity for the founding of a permanent, live, art school. The Winnipeg School of Art was financed by contributions of \$200.00 each from the following citizens: His Honor Lieut.-Governor D. C. Cameron, James McDiarmid, R. W. Paterson, R. C. McDonald, Rev. C. W. Gordon, G. F. Galt, N. T. McMillan, M. F. Christie, R. M. Thompson, W. J. Bulman, W. W. Moody, John A. Hart, John Y. Reid, C. H. Enderton, F. D. Sheppard, W. H. Cross, Mrs. Alan C. Ewart, H. A. Jukes, George Wilson, J. D. Atchison, Edgar J. Ransom, F. J. C. Cox, William Grassie, John Leslie, F. H. Alexander, E. Cass, I. Robinson.

The Board of Trade formed, in July, 1918, carried on the work of the Winnipeg Gallery and School of Art as one of their bureaux, and in June, 1923, by permission of the Board of Trade, the Winnipeg Gallery and School of Art having obtained a charter at the spring session of the Provincial Government, withdrew from the

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parent body and has since operated independently under its own charter.

At the moment there are two schools—the Western Academy of Art (A. J. Musgrove, principal) and the Winnipeg School of Art (Frank H. Johnston, principal)—and though they are in greater activity than ever, the Winnipeg School having on its register last season over three hundred students, there is still a lack of the proper appreciation of the importance of this work in our community. It is true that the spirit of economy now being exercised by City and Province renders financial assistance difficult and individuals find a close scrutiny of expenditures necessary, but notwithstanding these facts, the farmer might as well formulate a policy of economizing on his seed grain as the industrial interests try to eliminate the value of a training in the properties of design and color application.

There is undoubtedly much latent ability which could be brought to light if sufficient

funds were available. A lecture on Ukrainian Art, held under the auspices of the Winnipeg Gallery and School of Art last winter, illustrated the quality of handicrafts that is being produced by a national tradition which would flourish into an industrial asset with a small amount of encouragement. Many other countries have their own national art well represented here, but it is not familiar to us owing to the difficulty of properly securing typical examples for exhibition.

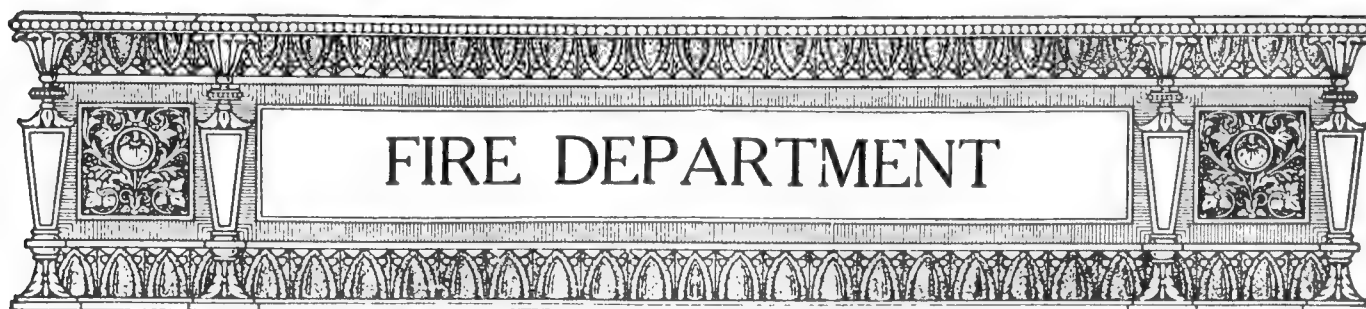
Amongst the artists resident in Winnipeg following their profession might be mentioned: Miss Elizabeth MacVicar (miniatures), Miss N. Holland (china painting), Mrs. Hilliard Taylor (sculptor), Miss A. Baxter, Miss Pachal (pottery) W. C. Metge (modelling), F. H. Johnston, A.R.C.A., W. J. Phillips, A.R.C.A., L. L. FitzGerald, A. J. Musgrove, George F. McKenzie, Lars Haukeness, J. E. Schaflein, H. Larsen, F. T. M. Beatty, Chas. F. Comfort, T. W. McLean, Claude Gray.



FIRE DEPARTMENT



Chief J. E. BUCHANAN



Headquarters—Winnipeg Fire Department

The Winnipeg Fire Department

AS MUCH depends upon the efficiency of the fireman in times of peace as upon the soldier in times of war. It is a fact, too, that it is very necessary for the soldier and the fireman that they should lack nothing that will prove an effective ally in the battles they fight.

Winnipeg citizens are singularly fortunate in having equipment and men that have minimized the loss of life and structure in a way that is most creditable to the Fire Department, under the leadership of Chief Buchanan.

Working together in close co-operation, like so many cogs in a machine of efficiency, for the protection of the city and its citizens, this body of men undergo dangers, discomforts and privations that the general public have no notion of.

The Winnipeg Fire Department was first formed in 1874, when Winnipeg had a popula-

tion of about 1,900 people. About sixty men volunteered to give their services and, under the gallant leadership of C. U. White, gave much of their time both for training and active duty for the safety of the city and its citizens.

When you consider that the City of Winnipeg was only incorporated in 1873, and that one year later they spent about \$65,000 in providing water mains and equipment, it is readily seen that the civic authorities believed then, as they believe now, that protection from fire in any shape or form should be one of the first things considered in civic administration.

The first Fire Department was housed in an old log building on what is now Lombard Street. This there is no known photographic record of, unfortunately, before it was destroyed by fire.

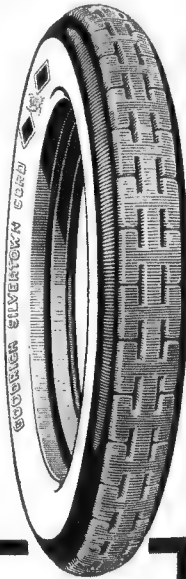
Great was the enthusiasm when the first Winnipeg fire engine arrived, for it placed the

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city of wooden walls in some security against the fire menace which was ever present.

This engine was disposed of to Vancouver many years ago, and is even yet doing noble duty in the Yukon, at Dawson City, so it may well be said to have performed meritorious service to Canada.

It is interesting to note that, when the Fire Department was reorganized in 1877, Sir Daniel McMillan was acting as its chief. In those days there were ten men in the hose and engine company and twenty in the hook and ladder company; these, again, were volunteers, for it was not until 1882 that that system was abandoned in favor of a paid, permanent force, under Fire Chief McRobie, and from that day to this the history of the Fire Department has been one that has been consistently progressive. Every known device in the way of fire department apparatus is thoroughly tried and tested by Chief Buchanan, whose whole life has been devoted to the study of fire-fighting.

He has been connected with the Winnipeg Fire Department since 1883, and was appointed chief in 1899, 25 years ago, during which time his advice and recommendations have been listened to attentively by all who have to deal with him. The comprehensive knowledge that he has gained during this time is no small asset to the city and the citizens at large, and he has rendered a service that is deserving of the highest praise.

And what of the men who serve under him?

The physical demands made upon these men are often gruelling; they are subjected to the most extreme heat and cold, many of the most historic fires have been fought with the temperature away below zero, the water almost freezing as it left the hose for the flame. Thus the medical examinations are most severe, the smallest defect in a man's bill of health precludes him from serving with these fire-fighters of Winnipeg, who are clean in body and sound in limb.

Qualification of Firemen

Men are not taken on the strength of the Winnipeg Fire Department unless they are able to pass the strictest test. They must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, five feet eight inches or more in height, at least 150 pounds in weight, of good character, and provide satisfactory references as to honesty. All candidates are put through a severe medical examination, and are required to go through a thorough training during a six months' probationary period before being taken on the strength of the Department.

Every man who applies for a position must make application in his own handwriting, addressed to the chief. The application must be endorsed by at least three reputable citizens of Winnipeg, who have known the applicant for at least two years. He must give a complete inventory of where he has been employed previously, a full physical description of him-



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self, and his place of birth. He must be a British subject by birth or naturalization, and must be able to show a clean record.

The physical demands on a fireman in a city of extreme temperatures, such as Winnipeg, are sometimes incredibly gruelling and, to ensure that all firemen are of well-nigh perfect physique to meet these tests, medical examinations are very severe. Mental, nervous, thoracic, abdominal, genital, muscular and circulatory conditions must be perfectly normal, and there must be no impairment whatever of hearing, speech, eyesight or limbs. Severe injury, illness or surgical operation may bar an applicant. Examinations are conducted by the city health officer, or someone he may nominate, so as to ensure standardization of judgment in reference to physical fitness. Temperamental fitness, attributes of courage, initiative and judgment, is determined largely by the chief and secretary.

Allocation of men to the various phases of work is left to the officers who have oversight over them during the probationary period. It has been found that men of distinctly different temperaments and physical powers are required for ladder men, hosemen, drivers and horsemen.

Fire Stations Personnel and Equipment

No. 1 Station is situated at the corner of Albert Street and Bannatyne Avenue. Besides containing the executive offices of Fire Chief Buchanan, Assistant Chief Dewitt and Secretary D. Beaton Dunn, this hall houses Captain C. Sandison, Captain T. W. Beech, Captain A. J. Rhind, Captain J. Reddie, Motor Me-

chanics D. Clawson and N. H. Douglas, fifty-two officers and men. The equipment consists of two motor hose wagons, one combination hose wagon and motor pumper, one seventy-five foot motor aerial ladder truck, two chiefs' automobiles, one motor mechanics' automobile.

No. 2 Station is situated at 150 Smith Street, at the corner of York Avenue. Under District Chief D. J. Yeddeau, who has his headquarters here, are Captain D. Sinclair, Captain Charles Stewart, thirty-eight officers and men. The equipment consists of one combination hose wagon and motor pumper, one motor hose wagon, one motor seventy-five-foot aerial ladder truck, one motor hose wagon (in reserve), one district chief's automobile.

No. 3 Station is situated at 56 Maple Street, near Higgins Avenue. Besides being the headquarters for District No. 3, under District Chief A. Buchan, this station houses Captain T. A. Mackay, Captain P. Wake, thirty-eight officers and men. The equipment consists of two motor hose wagons, one horse-drawn eighty-five foot aerial ladder truck, two district chiefs' automobiles (one in reserve).

No. 4 Station is situated at 470 Gertrude Avenue, near Osborne Street. This station is directed by Captain M. Paterson, Captain J. Millar, twenty officers and men. The equipment consists of one motor pumper, 750 gallons, one motor ladder truck, one combination hose wagon and motor pumper.

No. 5 Station is situated at 354 Sherbrooke Street, near Portage Avenue. This station is not in service at present.

No. 6 Station is situated at 68 Pearl Street, corner of McDermot Avenue. This station is



Fighting Fire at Kelly Block—Winnipeg



LADDER DRILL No. 2 HALL

under the direction of Captain A. Coultry, Captain W. Lowry, twenty officers and men. The equipment consists of one combination hose wagon and motor pumper, one motor ladder truck, one motor hose wagon (in reserve).

No. 7 Station is situated at 349 Burrows Avenue, corner of Aikins Street. It is under the control of Captain R. Seaborn, Captain J. Barr, twenty officers and men. The apparatus consists of one hose wagon and motor pumper, one motor ladder truck, one motor hose wagon (in reserve).

No. 8 Station is situated at 325 Talbot Avenue, Elmwood. It is under the direction of Captain C. H. Williams, Captain W. H. Russell, eight officers and men. The equipment consists of one horse-drawn hose wagon, one horse-drawn hook and ladder truck (in reserve), one horse-drawn chemical fire engine, 100 gallon capacity (in reserve), one steam fire engine, 750 capacity (in reserve).

No. 9 Station is situated at 1470 William Avenue, corner of East Street. It is directed

by Captain J. Barker, Captain M. A. Rindress, eight officers and men. The equipment consists of one horse-drawn hose wagon, one horse-drawn chemical fire engine, eighty gallon capacity (in reserve), one horse-drawn hook and ladder truck (in reserve).

No. 10 Station is situated at 825 Sargent Avenue, corner of Burnell Street. This station is under the direction of District Chief J. Morris, Captain R. E. Deegan, Captain D. G. Gallagher, ten officers and men. The apparatus consists of one horse-drawn hose wagon, one horse-drawn chemical fire engine, eighty gallon capacity (in reserve), one horse-drawn sixty-five foot aerial ladder truck (in reserve), one district chief's automobile.

No. 11 Station is situated at 180 Sinclair Street, corner of Pritchard Avenue. It is directed by Captain A. Simpson, Captain F. McDonald, twenty officers and men. The equipment consists of one horse-drawn hose wagon, one horse-drawn hook and ladder truck.

No. 12 Station is situated at 1055 Dorchester

Avenue, corner of Wilton Street. This station is under the direction of Captain D. W. Adair, Captain J. Horne, eight officers and men. The equipment consists of one horse-drawn hose wagon, one horse-drawn chemical fire engine, eighty gallon capacity (in reserve).

No. 13 Station is situated at 410 Cathedral Avenue, corner of Powers Street. This station is under the direction of Captain F. A. Mac-Millan, Captain M. Barr, eight officers and men. The equipment consists of one horse-drawn hose wagon, one horse-drawn chemical fire engine, eighty gallons capacity (in reserve).

No. 14 Station is situated at 161 Lipton Street, corner of Westminster Avenue. This station is under the direction of Captain T. Hogg, Captain R. Skelding, twenty-two officers and men. The equipment consists of one motor pumper, one motor hook and ladder, one motor hose wagon (in reserve).

No. 15 Station is situated at 524 Osborne Street, corner of Arnold Avenue. This station is under the direction of Captain E. Cupiss, Captain E. Keena, eight officers and men. The equipment consists of one horse-drawn hose wagon, one horse-drawn hook and ladder truck (in reserve).

The Two Platoon System

There are still a number of cities in the United States, and many in Canada, that are still without this system, which was inaugurated in 1919. Previous to that the men were on duty twenty-four hours a day for three days, and off duty for twenty-four hours. Under the two platoon system they are on duty ten hours during the day shift and fourteen during the night shift, each week alternately. The day shift is from eight in the morning until six in the evening, and the night shift is from six o'clock in the evening until eight in the morning. Saturday is the day for changing, which is effected by the day shift remaining on duty for twenty-four hours, and this gives the other shift twenty-four hours off duty.

While this has added to the cost, there is a general feeling wherever it is in force that it makes for efficiency and the general good morale of the fire-fighting forces of a city.

Fire Department Administration

How is the Winnipeg Fire Department governed? Primarily, and in keeping with the democratic government of the city and its utilities, it is controlled by the Committee on Public Safety, all members of which are members of the elected City Council which has as its chief executive, so far as the Fire Department is concerned, Chief J. E. Buchanan.

D. Beaton Dunn, secretary, has one of the

most important positions of trust in connection with the Department. Under the direction of Fire Chief Buchanan, he must keep in adequate communication with the Committee on Public Safety of the City Council, take under his personal charge all the clerical work of the Department, keep in daily touch with the District Chiefs, keep all departmental records filed in convenient form for ready reference, including the individual records of all the personnel of the Department, attend to the payment of salaries semi-monthly, prepare estimates, certify to the correctness of all accounts, examine fire reports, and make reports to Dominion and Provincial Fire Commissioners, and do such other work as the Chief may from time to time direct. Perhaps one of the most important duties discharged under the direction of the secretary is the investigation into the educational qualifications and characters of men who apply to be taken on the strength of the Department, and report accordingly to the chief. Two clerks and a stenographer aid the secretary in his work.

Under the chief, and directly responsible to him, there is an assistant chief, T. Dewitt.

Next in order of responsibility are three district chiefs. These district chiefs report daily to Chief Buchanan on fires which occurred in their districts during the previous day. They are required to see that personnel and apparatus are always ready for fire-fighting emergencies, and generally to maintain their units in efficient form.

Each district chief has under him the various fire stations in his district, and captains in charge of stations are required to see that their own individual stations are up to standard. They, in turn, require an accounting from the men under their control, and thus the continuity of responsibility from the Committee on Public Safety, through the chief and assistant chief, district chiefs, station captains and subordinates, is maintained throughout. The four districts into which the Department is divided are:

District No. 1, under the direction of Assistant Chief T. Dewitt, embraces that central area of the city bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific railway tracks, on the east by the Red River, on the south by Portage Avenue, and on the west by Sherbrooke Street. District headquarters are at No. 1 Fire Station, corner of Albert Street and Bannatyne Avenue.

District No. 2, under District Chief D. J. Yeddeau, has its headquarters at No. 2 Fire Station, 150 Smith Street, corner of York Avenue. It is bounded on the north by Portage Avenue, on the east by the Red River, on the south by the city limits, and on the west by Sherbrooke Street.

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District No. 3, under the direction of District Chief A. Buchan, has its headquarters at No. 3 Fire Station, 56 Maple Street, near Higgins Avenue. This district is bounded on the north by the city limits, on the east by the city limits, including Elmwood, on the south by the Canadian Pacific tracks, and on the west by city limits.

District No. 4, under the direction of District Chief J. Morris, has its headquarters at No. 10 Fire Station, 825 Sargent Avenue, corner of Burnell Street. This district is bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific railway tracks (including Weston), on the east by Sherbrooke Street, on the south by the Assiniboine River, and on the west by the city limits.

Note.—No. 1 Fire Station is divided into two sections. The north half is Section A and the south half is Section B. Both sections attend all fires between the Canadian Pacific railway tracks, Red River, Portage Avenue and Sherbrooke Street. Section A attends fires west of Sherbrooke and between Notre Dame and the Canadian Pacific railway tracks, and Section B attends all fires south of Notre Dame Avenue between Sherbrooke, Assiniboine and Red Rivers.

It is an invariable rule of the Department that two stations answer every fire call, so that double precautions are taken to ensure against failure of an alarm being received or against

unlooked-for faults in apparatus, hydrants or other elements necessary to the successful fighting of fire in a great city.

Duties of Officials

Fire Chief J. E. Buchanan is personally responsible to the Committee on Public Safety of the City Council for the efficiency, modernity and general well-being of the Winnipeg Fire Department. He attends all second alarm fire calls in any part of the city, where the conflagration is of sufficient menace, takes personal direction of the fire fighting operations.

Assistant Fire Chief T. Dewitt attends all first alarm fires in District No. 1, and all second alarm fires in all parts of the city.

District Fire Chiefs attend all first alarm fires in their respective districts, are personally responsible to the chief that their men and apparatus are always in a position to adequately protect the city against the fire menace, and are the superior officers to all captains.

Station Captains must attend all fires within the areas they are deputed to protect if these fires occur during their route of duty under the two-platoon system, are personally responsible to the district chief that their men and apparatus are in a right situation of watchful waiting to answer an alarm, and, generally, must see that men are thoroughly trained in the work of fire-fighting.



Enderton Building Fire—Winnipeg

The Motor Mechanics of the Department are stationed at No. 1 Fire Station. They are required to keep in repair all motor equipment, and they have a fully equipped garage at the station.

The Water Works Operating Department is required to keep all fire hydrants in working condition, summer and winter. An inspection is made of the hydrants, in the business section, once a day.

Winnipeg Fire Alarm System

Hand-in-hand with a fire department goes a fire alarm system. Winnipeg's alarm system is held to be the best that can be devised.

All necessary safety devices to prevent high tension currents and lightning damaging the apparatus have been provided both at the central office, at the fire stations and at points where joint lines connect with those beneath the ground.

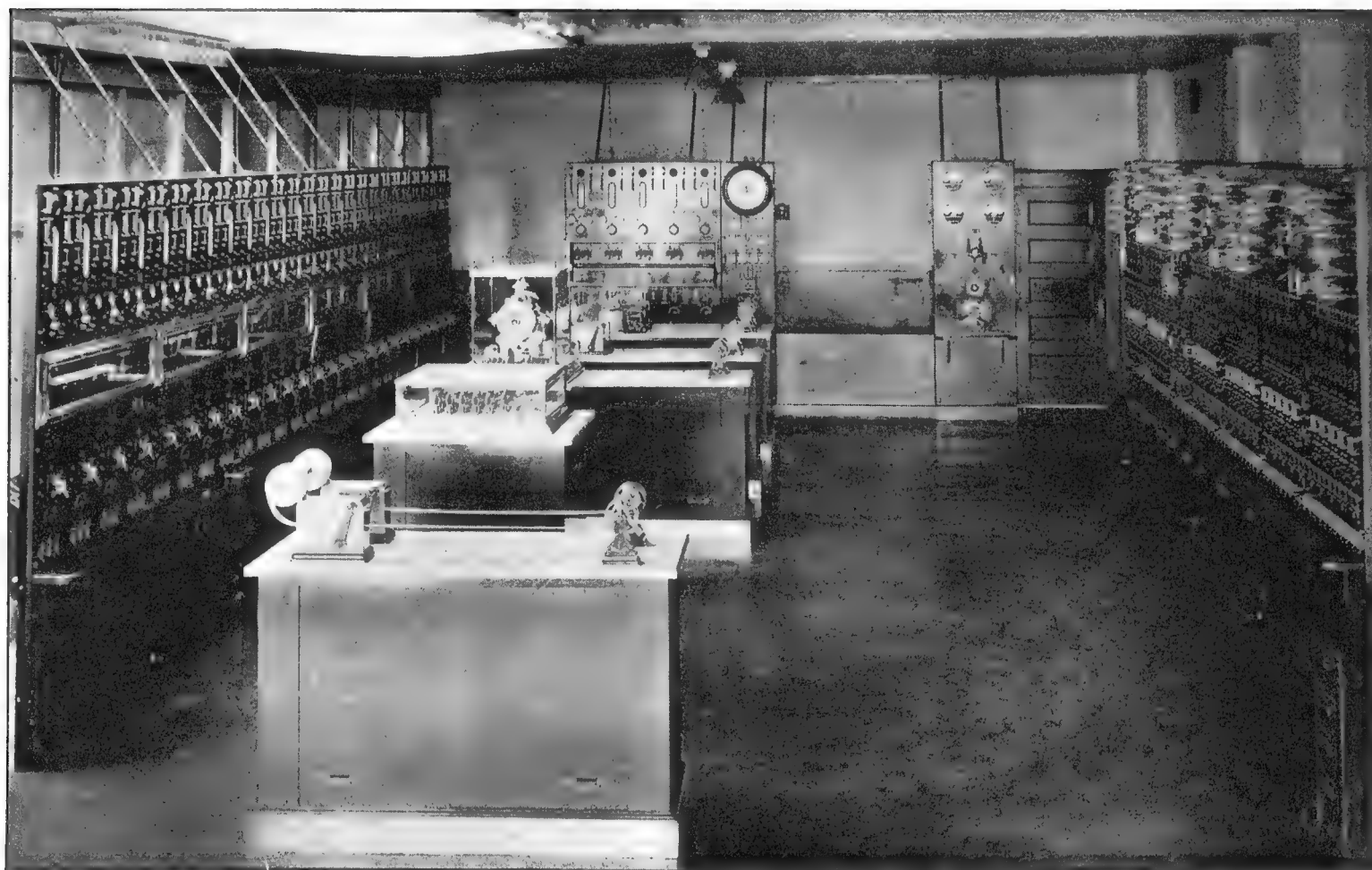
In the system there is what is known as the fast-time circuit and also a slow-time circuit, each carried on separate wires to all the fire halls, waterworks pumping station and the high pressure plant.

When the alarm is received at the central office, the operator either switches the alarm through direct to all the halls by means of an automatic repeating mechanism or, if another

alarm is coming through at the same time and has precedence, the second alarm is recorded on a register and as soon as the fast-time lines are clear the signal is sent to the halls by means of a manual transmitter. Following the transmission of the first alarm, the operator repeats the alarm on the slow-time circuit.

The firemen's attention first is drawn to the fast-time alarm which is recorded on an automatic register. If the box number is one to which their company is not required to respond, the operator at the equipment in the hall takes note of the number and then pulls over the "silencer."

If the alarm is one to which that company has to respond, the operator immediately strikes the loud gong locally and calls out the location of the fire.



WINNIPEG FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

Another advantage is that an alternate system available in case one or the other circuits should become disabled for the transmission of alarms. Another use which is made

of these alarm circuits is for telegraphing between halls or to the central office the movements of the different units of the brigade.

Fire Service Water Works Branch

The Fire Service Water Works System of the City of Winnipeg is a complete unit in itself and has no connection with Domestic Water Works System. This plant was designed and

constructed for fire service only, as a means of relief against the existing high insurance charges. The plant is divided into two sections:—

First, the Engine House, consisting of four



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The second building is known as the Gas Producer Building and supplies the gas which drives the engines above referred to. There is in this portion of the plant four Crossley type producers, two of 500 h.p. each, 8 ft. 6 ins. in diameter and 18 ft. in height, and two of 1,000 h.p. each, 11 ft. in diameter and 18 ft. high. This plant has an overload capacity of 50 per cent. with selected coal.

For the purpose of keeping a supply of gas on hand, a gas holder was constructed to contain 250,000 cubic feet, being sufficient to operate the whole plant for a period of approximately 5 hours. This allows the producing plant sufficient time to make gas necessary to carry on. The average pressure required by the Fire Department is 120 lbs. This can, however, be raised immediately to 300 lbs. or any portion of same as required. The total pumping capacity of the plant is 15,552,000 imperial gallons per day at 300 lbs. pressure. The total b.h.p. of the gas engines is 2,500 and the electric motors 630.

The distribution system in connection with this plant was also especially designed, the mains, valves and hydrants being much heavier than those used for domestic purposes.

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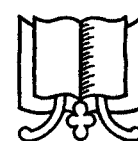
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The Fire Fighter



NOW many of those who read this article have ever bestowed ten, or even five, consecutive minutes' thought on the life and calling of a fireman in the modern fire department of a great city? How many have looked on him in a light other than that which reveals him as the holder of a position for the pay that is in it, like other men? How many have weighed the cost of his risks and the exact amount of money that will compensate him for the snuffing out of his life in an instant, or that will sweeten the anguish of his widow and fatherless ones as they mourn over the homecoming that will never be?

These are thoughts that might well be considered on behalf of the firemen, for it is safe to say that he, himself, has never given five consecutive minutes to them in his life. That is, the real fireman—the man who fights fire as a soldier fights the foe, and who reads only victory and promotion in the smoke clouds and devouring flames of the fire king.

There is no room for the laggard, the shirker or the coward in a great modern fire department, just as there is no place for the man lacking in discipline, sobriety and whole-souled enthusiasm. If there is any place in the world's work where a perfunctory order of things is most heartily abhorred, it is in the modern fire department of a large city.

The man who does things in and out of season in the right way has one of the qualifica-

tions of a good fireman. Character, the mental attitude of a man towards the right measuring up of his full duty and the doing of it with all his might, is an asset without which no man can be a successful fireman. Then there must be a fine physique and robust health, so that courage and persistence, which must be his, may have the driving power and the staying quality that will bring them into full play.

How many have estimated this magnificently equipped human fighting machine at his true value? And how many have stopped to think that he never fights to destroy, but always to save?

Precious human lives and less precious property are ever the objects for which he risks limb and life. Day and night, in tempest or sunshine, in arctic cold or torrid heat, he is called upon to battle against the elemental force that is ever threatening death and destruction in our very midst. His strength is used to succor the weak, the wounded and the despairing. His courage, how often has it bridged the depths between life and death! And, just to think of it! His manful pride in doing his duty nobly has often led him into such agonizing straits, that it could be well and reverently said of him: "He saved others; himself he cannot save."

Our Firemen! Have they not proved themselves worthy, again and again, among the world's bravest and best? Heedless in death's silence, these heroes seek no praise.



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Winnipeg Fast Becoming Famed as a Musical Centre

THE PROMINENCE which Winnipeg has attained as a musical centre on this continent is one of the most striking features of the City's progress and is entirely deserving of full recognition in this year of the City's Jubilee.

The measure of a city's importance in the world of music must of necessity be gauged by the line along which the community elects to travel. South of the line, the public-spirited support given by leading citizens to the maintenance of a great symphony orchestra, coupled with public attendance at the orchestra concerts, has for many years attracted attention to civic recognition of and development in the art of music in these cities.

In Canada, however, development has been along the line of active community growth by personal participation. It is as performers rather than as listeners that we have chosen to progress.

Our geographical position is not the least important cause of this effect. Fifty years ago there was no railroad connecting the City with the east or south, and people were thrown on their own resources for edification and entertainment in expressing themselves in music. The coming of the railroad still left a great gap

to the south and a still greater to the east between Winnipeg and the next large centre of civilization, and for many years thereafter the same measure of isolation, gradually lessening, however, as the years rolled on, continued to impose this necessity for self-expression.

Winnipeg therefore has been fortunate in her choral societies, her local orchestras and clubs, and the visits of great professional musicians, though increasing in frequency during the years, have not lessened the activities of her organizations, but have been very largely inspired by these activities.

While the growth of musical effort and intelligence has been more marked in the last five or ten years than at any previous period, the work of the earlier enthusiasts has had not a little to do with inspiring the present generation. The Apollo Club, the Clef Club, the Winnipeg Operatic Society, the Winnipeg Orchestral Society, not only kept the lamp of the divine art burning but laid up stores of oil for the future. James Tees, Paul Henneberg, Dean Combes, Alex Scott, Fred Warrington and others all gave themselves in their City's service and deserve grateful memories from us today.

It is doubtful if any city of its size on this



WINNIPEG MALE VOICE CHOIR

continent at the present time is so very much alive, musically, as Winnipeg, if the amount of time and study given to music by the citizens themselves is to be taken as the criterion. Take the following list:

CLUBS.—Women's Musical Club, Men's Musical Club and Winnipeg Orchestral Club.

CHORAL.—Male Voices: Winnipeg Male Voice Choir and Winnipeg Welsh Male Choir.

Female Voices: St. Cecilia Ladies' Chorus.

Mixed Voices: Winnipeg Oratorio Society, Winnipeg Choral and Orchestral Society, Winnipeg Philharmonic Society, United Scottish Choir, Ukrainian Choir.

among male choirs on this continent. In addition, leading British musical authorities who have heard the choir have publicly declared, in the British Isles, that the choir is the equal of, if not superior to, any of the great British choirs. It had the signal honor of being invited to appear at the British Empire Exhibition.

The choir is composed entirely of business men, amateurs, inspired by love of their art, and has been developed by three gifted conductors, the late George H. Price (who founded the choir), the late Cyril F. Musgrove, and the present conductor, Hugh C. M. Ross, who also conducts the Philharmonic Society and the Orchestral Club. It is the direct expression and mouthpiece to the outside world of the City's growth as a real musical centre.



WINNIPEG MALE VOICE CHOIR AT CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

OPERATIC.—Orpheus Club, Dr. Horner's Operatic Society.

In addition, there are the City's church choirs, commercial choirs, and our wonderful children's school choirs, all of which have called forth quite remarkable tributes from the prominent musicians who have adjudicated during the past six years at the great music week of the year, the week of the Manitoba Musical Competition Festival.

The Winnipeg Male Voice Choir has made history in two tours in 1922 and 1923 to leading cities of the United States and Canada, visiting New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Brooklyn, Duluth, Eau Claire, Ottawa, Montreal, London. Critics and experts in all these cities have been unanimous in according to the choir a pre-eminent position

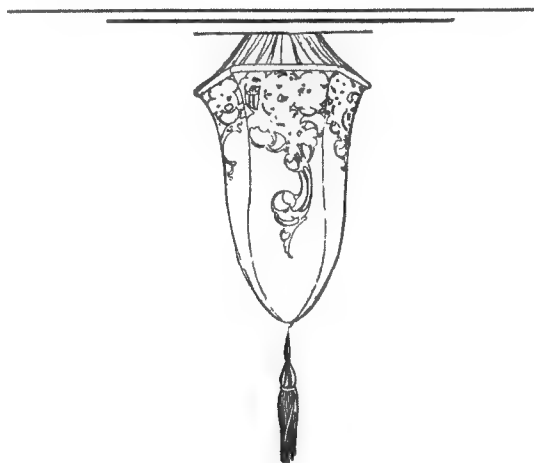
That Winnipeg's importance is now recognized is evidenced by the visits during the past few years of many of the world's greatest musicians and by the competition among American concert managers to secure contracts for their artists to appear here. And although we do not possess a great symphony orchestra, the citizens have always accorded a cordial reception to the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra on its yearly visit to Winnipeg during the last fifteen years or so.

Winnipeg has also something unique in the way of a specialized building. The Music and Arts Building is said to be without a parallel in the world. Other cities have buildings devoted in various ways to music, but none have the distinctive features of our Music and Arts Building. Equipped with studios, recital and

lecture halls and club rooms, it has in large measure the atmosphere of a club without being exclusive; it is a public building with an atmosphere of quietness and privacy. Several of the leading musical organizations have their headquarters within its walls and hold their meetings there. From its portals there are originated and maintained many of the activities which are now such an important part of our community

life, and distinguished musicians are entertained there when visiting the City.

It is inevitable that so much activity should, like *Oliver Twist*, "ask for more," and the one thing lacking is an adequate public hall, not for the sake of the visiting artist but to meet the needs of the community itself. That some means may be found of bringing to fruition the plans presently in the hands of the Mayor is the earnest hope of our citizens.



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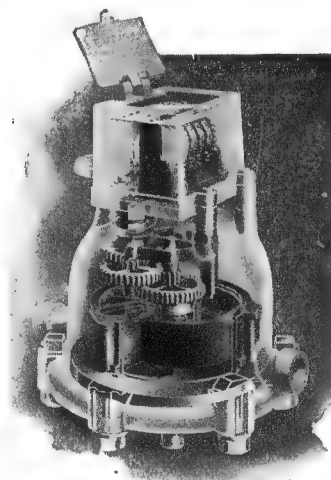
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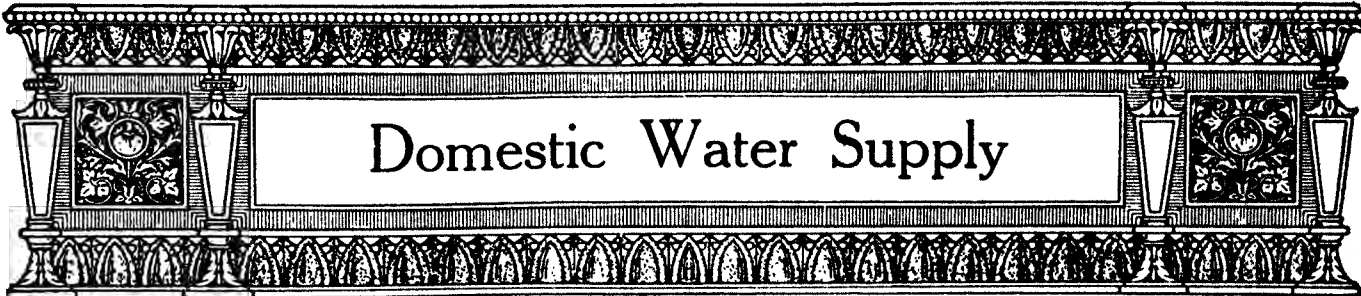
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Domestic Water Supply

THE economical management of a public water supply is one of the most important of the many modern subjects affecting the public administration of large Municipalities. Within the past twenty years no branch of the public service has been developed to so great an extent as that of providing systems of water to supply cities and towns.

It is only a short while ago that only the larger cities could be enumerated in this class, but now it is quite the exception to find all cities and towns, down to those having but a couple of thousand inhabitants, and even less, that are not without some system of public water service.

Many and perplexing questions of detail in such supply system come up for adjustment in order that fairness and equity may prevail, especially as these questions, many of them of an intricate nature, are developed by continued experience.

One of these questions is the very large increase in the consumption of water in all cities and towns where public systems have been introduced. This is one of the first and most important of all questions to be considered. For when one has an abundance of any commodity which enters largely into use in the everyday affairs of life, how easy it is to consume a large quantity of it, whereas when the supply is limited by many natural and unchangeable conditions, it will be used sparingly.

Thus, if a man has to go across a yard, or any distance for that matter, to draw all the water needed for his household by a hand pump, he will use much less than if he can have all he wants by turning a faucet in his sink.

A Water Works System was established in a city in the East about fifty years ago, and it was then computed that twenty-eight gallons per room per day would be a fair allowance; before very long this crept up to 60 gallons, and now it has reached 120 gallons.

There are two ways by which this wastage can be overcome, viz.: Inspection and Meters.

In this City we try and give our water consumers water at cost. This cost does not mean the water itself, which is free, but the cost of production and distribution, such as coal, electric power, wages, materials, pumps, etc.

The householder pays for these things, not for the water itself, and in many cases he objects if he is not allowed to use and waste all the water he wants on this account, but every gallon of water wasted is responsible for two things—a reduction of pressure and an additional expense for pumping.

It would be interesting to ascertain the quantity of water used for special purposes. For instance, we will assume that a company in a city of 50,000 inhabitants has 5,000 connections to its main pipes, and that 500 of its consumers on a warm evening turn on their lawn hose, taking the 1-8" pipe and three hours as the average time, this would make a total of 288,000 gals. Then take a cold night, when people leave the taps running to prevent freezing; say 500 do this, and that each stream is $\frac{1}{4}$ " and the time left running 6 hours, the waste would amount to 1,125,000 gallons, based on 40 lbs. pressure.

A brief account of the Water Works Utility of the City of Winnipeg may prove of interest.

When only a hamlet, the supply was taken from the Red River in carts and delivered to the buildings for drinking and domestic uses; later this was followed by the construction of public wells with pumps at street corners.

On December 23rd, 1880, the Winnipeg Water Works Co. obtained a charter and commenced operations in 1882, under an exclusive franchise, which terminated December 23rd, 1900.

The source of supply was the Assiniboine River, the intake and pumping station being

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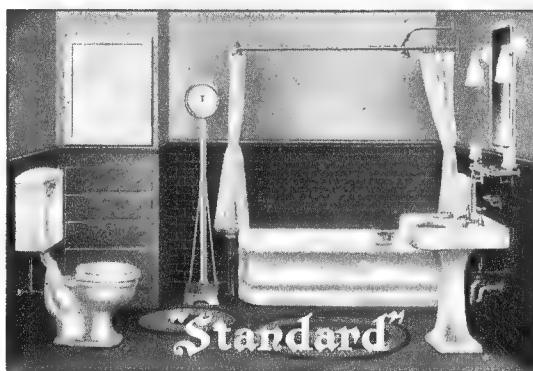
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located on north bank, just east of Maryland Street.

In 1897 the average daily consumption was one million gallons per day.

In the year 1897 the City Council started to look around for a different supply, as the Assiniboine River had proved most unsatisfactory and to that end secured the services of Rudolph Herring of New York, who made a thorough investigation, and presented a very complete report on the Assiniboine River, Poplar Springs, Winnipeg River and Artesian Wells.

The last named system was adopted in 1898, and in June, 1901, No. 1 Well was put in operation through the new pump house on McPhillips Street. From that time to the present, the citizens have had absolutely pure supply of water, but whilst the water was pure, it was also very hard, which caused a great deal of inconvenience in heating plants and for manufacturing purposes.

The growth of the City and the limitations of the Artesian Well Supply caused the City to look afield for a greater supply to meet the future demands.

After a great deal of research, the Shoal Lake source was decided on. To go into details

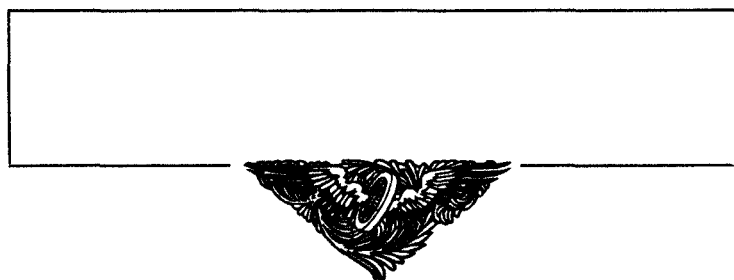
of construction would take up far too much space, other than to state that the water supply from Shoal Lake reaches Winnipeg through an aqueduct 97 miles long, with a maximum capacity of 100 million gallons per 24 hours. The following tables, however, will give a very clear idea of the difference in the water now in use from Shoal Lake and that supplied from Artesian Wells.

	Artesian Wells	Shoal Lake
Alkalinity.....	360	85
Incrustants.....	158	Nil
Calcium...	94	23
Magnesium	68	6
Sulphate	163	..
Chlorine.	246	3
	-----	-----
Total Solids.	1014	103

The above is quoted in parts per million.

On December 31st, 1923, the distribution system of the City of Winnipeg consisted of the following:—

Cast iron water mains, 4" to 20".....	289.360 miles
No. of domestic fire hydrants	2,511
No. of Valves.....	2,743
No. of Water Meters in use.....	33,636
No. of Water Services to Buildings...	37,254



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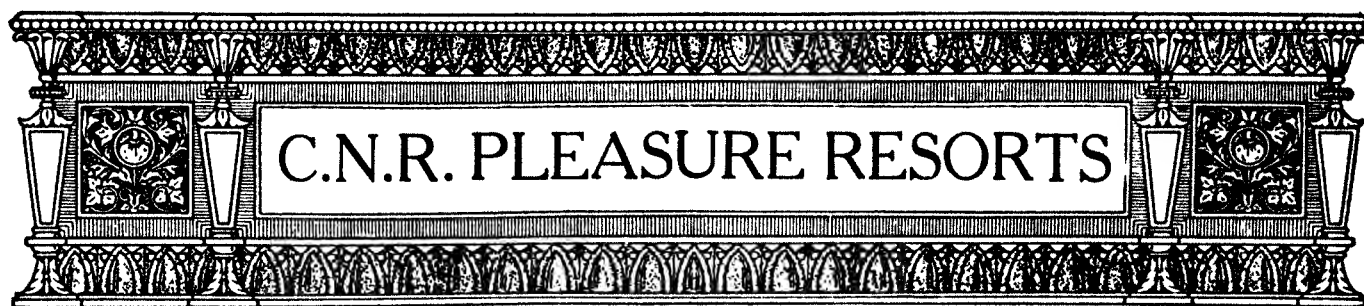
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GRAND BEACH and MINAKI

By Canadian National Railways

ITHIN easy journeying distance from Winnipeg are found some of the finest out-of-door playgrounds on the North American continent. Havens of nature, they beckon with tantalizing allurements, calling to the lover of the wilds; cool, shady nooks on the banks of a placid lake or winding stream, fishing where the sport enthusiast becomes only more enthusiastic, boating and bathing that lend a striking contrast to the arduous toil of the hot city thoroughfares, and the charm of the forest primeval, where towering pines shelter the fragrant glades, they are some of the entrancing magnetic attractions that are hidden, not so far from this City, on the lines of the Canadian National Railways.

At the gateway to the northland on the the southern shores of Lake Winnipeg, Grand Beach has become one of the most popular resorts from urban discomforts of Winnipeg people. Where the winds, touched with the freshness of the vast lands that stretch to the Arctic Circle, drift across this inland sea, thousands of Winnipeggers annually find solace in this spot of verdant loveliness, playing on the sands of the beach, or hidden from the sun in the groves of trees that reach to the water's very edge.

The Canadian National Railways serve Grand Beach and its amusement park, athletic grounds and facilities for athletic and aquatic sports, with regular train service seven days a week. The tired mother with her infant cares may find rest from the weary household toils during the day, and before evening be joined by the head of the household after work, to return later in the cool of the evening. Young couples, seeking diversion from the attractions of the city, find recreation in the large dancing pavilion, where, nightly, an orchestra supplies music for throngs of terpsichorean devotees.

And numerous are the out-of-door attractions there for the woods and sheltered lagoons, offer hosts of variable forms of recreation—boating, swimming, sailing, and the charms of a stroll through the trees in the twilight.

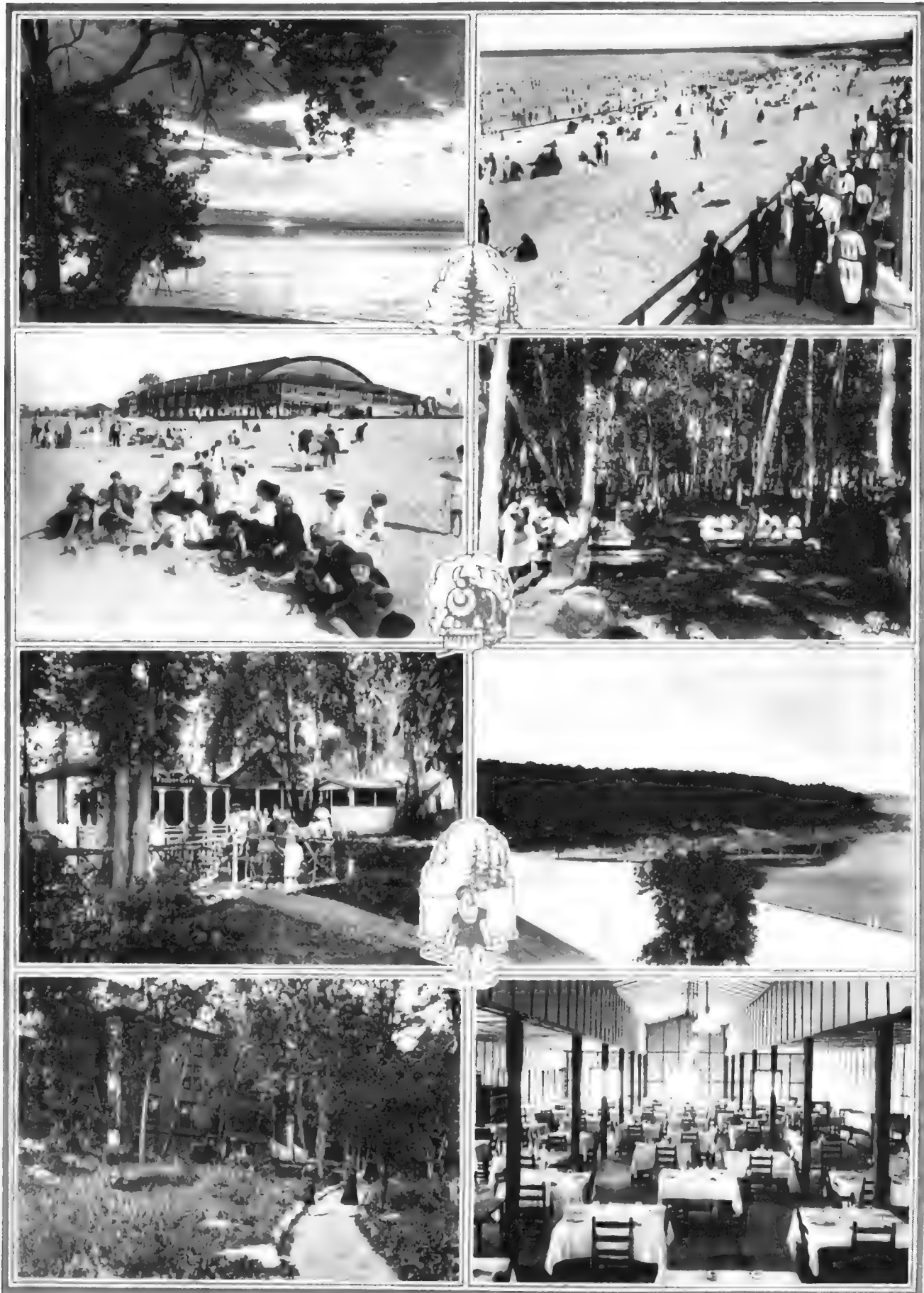
Shining white sands along the shore line of Lake Winnipeg stretch for two and one-half miles in length. Gradually sloping outward, the beach provides a shallow place for the children, and the deeper waters further out for adults. Kiddies in thousands swarm on the beach on hot summer afternoons, playing in the sand, building castles, or dozing in the resting warmth of a sun bath. To one side of the beach is the lagoon, a quiet stretch of water protected as a natural harbor, its sheltered waters offering the attractions of safe boating and swimming.

Behind the beach, along the water front, runs the "board walk," at night brilliantly lighted; in the daytime the centre of a throng of passers-by.

Surrounded by a clump of leafy trees, whose cooling shade is always a source of comfort, is a comfortable summer hotel. But a stone's throw from the beach, it provides 100 rooms, with hot and cold running water, and 14 suites. Screened balconies and comfortable rustic furniture add to the pleasant surroundings of this restful hostelry.

More than 57 acres are included in the large picnic grounds at Grand Beach, and with tables and benches, more than 1,200 excursionists are provided for. Hot water is supplied.

Fourteen miles further along the shores of Lake Winnipeg is Victoria Beach, the summer residential section for many Winnipeg people. Here they make their homes for the hot months of the year, protected from the scorching sun by groves of trees, close to the shady beach, where daily they plunge and splash in the



CANADIAN NATIONAL BEACHES ON LAKE WINNIPEG

The views on the left are: A sunset on Lake Winnipeg as viewed from Grand Beach; revelling in the sands; summer cottage among the trees; a flower-bordered path up to the entrance of the hotel.

On the right: The long beach of clean white sand, showing the bath-houses on the extreme right; a picnic among the trees; overlooking the beach to the pier and a glimpse of the hotel among the trees in the distance; the spacious dining salon of the Grand Beach Hotel, conducted by the Canadian Railway News Company.

cooling waters. Golf, cricket, tennis and baseball are the sports followed by this colony of pleasure seekers. For those who have not built their summer houses, there is Pinehurst Inn, a delightful spot, where visitors to this beach may find the conveniences they need.

Growing fast as a popular Winnipeg resort is Hillside Beach, situated between Victoria and Grand Beaches. From a hill that rises 90 feet above the level of the water, splendid views of the surrounding country may be obtained. Fishing here is one of the outstanding sports,

and whitefish, goldeyes, sturgeon, pickerel, perch and sunfish are to be caught here as well as at Brand Beach and Victoria Beach.

Winnipeggers have much at their doors. Within a few hours they may be taken out of the dusty streets to the freshness of the great out-of-doors. Health and pleasant relaxation are to be found in such an outing. Happiness is there. The lines of the Canadian National Railways lead quickly and surely to the havens of Nature—Winnipeg should answer.

MINAKI---THE COUNTRY BEAUTIFUL

THE Indian, with a natural aptitude for the appropriate in place names, called it Mee-Naw-Kee, the beautiful country; and each summer thousands of white men and women heartily endorse the Indian's choice of names for this magnificent spot. Canada is famed the world over for her beauties of lake, river and mountain resorts, and while each of these has its charm for the tourist, none has quite the individual charm of natural beauty that inspires the visitor to Minaki.

Minaki, situated on a green-clad promontory jutting out into the Winnipeg River, is in many respects without a replica in the whole of Canada. Natural beauty of woodland, lake and river scenery greets the visitor, no matter which way he may turn. At each turn of the woodland walks along which he may journey shaded from the sun, there is a new vista of glorious green and the blue of the Winnipeg river shimmering in the sunlight. Beyond, with distance lending an enchanting haze to the view, is the deeper purpling blue of the forests, stretching to the very shores of the Hudson Bay, and providing a home for all manner of big game and other wild life.

Delve into histories of the settlement of the Red River and Western Canada, and there will be found that this section of Ontario played an important part in the early chronicles. Here the hardy voyageurs and explorers, Le Verandrye and his warriors, Wolseley and his troops, and others, poled their rafts and paddled their canoes along the great waterways which offered the only chance of reaching what is now Western Canada. And here tribes of hostile Indians waylaid one another, and made war as those from the east sought to reach the hunting grounds of their western brethren, when times were bad at home.

Today, however, Minaki is no longer the scene of war-like expeditions. Expeditions there are, to be sure, but they are long walks and canoe trips in search of new and more alluring beauties. When one makes war, it is upon the members of the finny tribe—huge fellows of the musky and other families, who stock the waters in the territory. And for the benefit of those who are interested in fish stories, let me add also that Minaki is one place where all the big fish do not get away.

Fishing, hunting, canoe or motor boat trips are all there for the person to whom these sports may appeal. And there is bathing along safe and sheltered beaches for the kiddies, and in deeper waters for the grown-ups. For the lover of nature studies, especially if he or she be armed with a camera, there are thousands upon thousands of delightful views, where one may find sufficient material to fill a dozen albums with charms innumerable. Minaki is high in altitude, and the air thereof is most invigorating. Add to this beautiful surroundings and the delightful companionship of kindred spirits, gathered on the broad verandas at night, and you have a view of Minaki and its appeal to the holiday-maker.

Arriving at the station, the visitor is at once impressed with the strategic position of this home of pleasure; and doubly fortunate is he if the lowering sun has touched the trees and water with her magic wand, for then Minaki stands forth in iridescent loveliness. Overlooking Sand Bay, Minaki Inn stands in a beautiful natural park of 14 acres, and gazing through a grove of pine and birch trees, the visitor has a magnificent view of wooded islands, rocky shores and blue lakes stretching as far into the west as the eye can see. And yet, while Indian tepees lend their touch of romance to this scene, while squaws and braves paddle

their canoes at the very outskirts of the white man's civilization, one finds most excellent hotel accommodation awaiting, for in just such an environment is found the Minaki Inn, capable of giving comfort and convenience to 350 guests. Two-thirds of the rooms are equipped with private baths, and all have telephones and electric reading lamps.

Were it not for the splendid hotel and the main line of the Canadian National Railways passing within a stone's throw, one could hardly imagine that Minaki had passed from the stage of the forest primeval so fittingly described in some of Fennimore Cooper's writings. But here and there along the rocky shores are cottages, erected by residents of Winnipeg and others, who realize that here is found the ultimate in a summer home; a place where one may spend the delightful days and cool evenings, where nature is at her best.

And of the attractions of Minaki for the tourist who is imbued with sporting instincts, it may be said that its waters are filled with big, gamey fish, of the kind to gladden the heart of any angler, and that means the kind that one can talk about for a long time after they are landed. One of the finest spots in the Minaki region for the enthusiastic fisherman is Lake Vermillion, six miles distant from the Inn, and easily reached by motor boat.

It is a common thing for fishermen to catch twenty-pound pike by trolling the surface waters of this lake. Large grey trout are also plentiful. In summer they lie at the bottom of the lake,

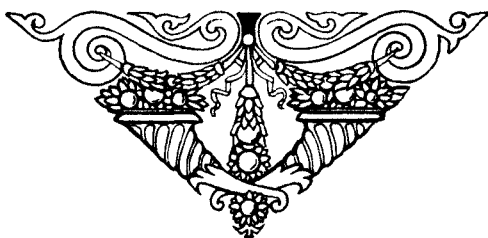
which is one hundred feet deep in most places, and it is necessary for the fishermen to use a copper line, so that it will sink to the bottom.

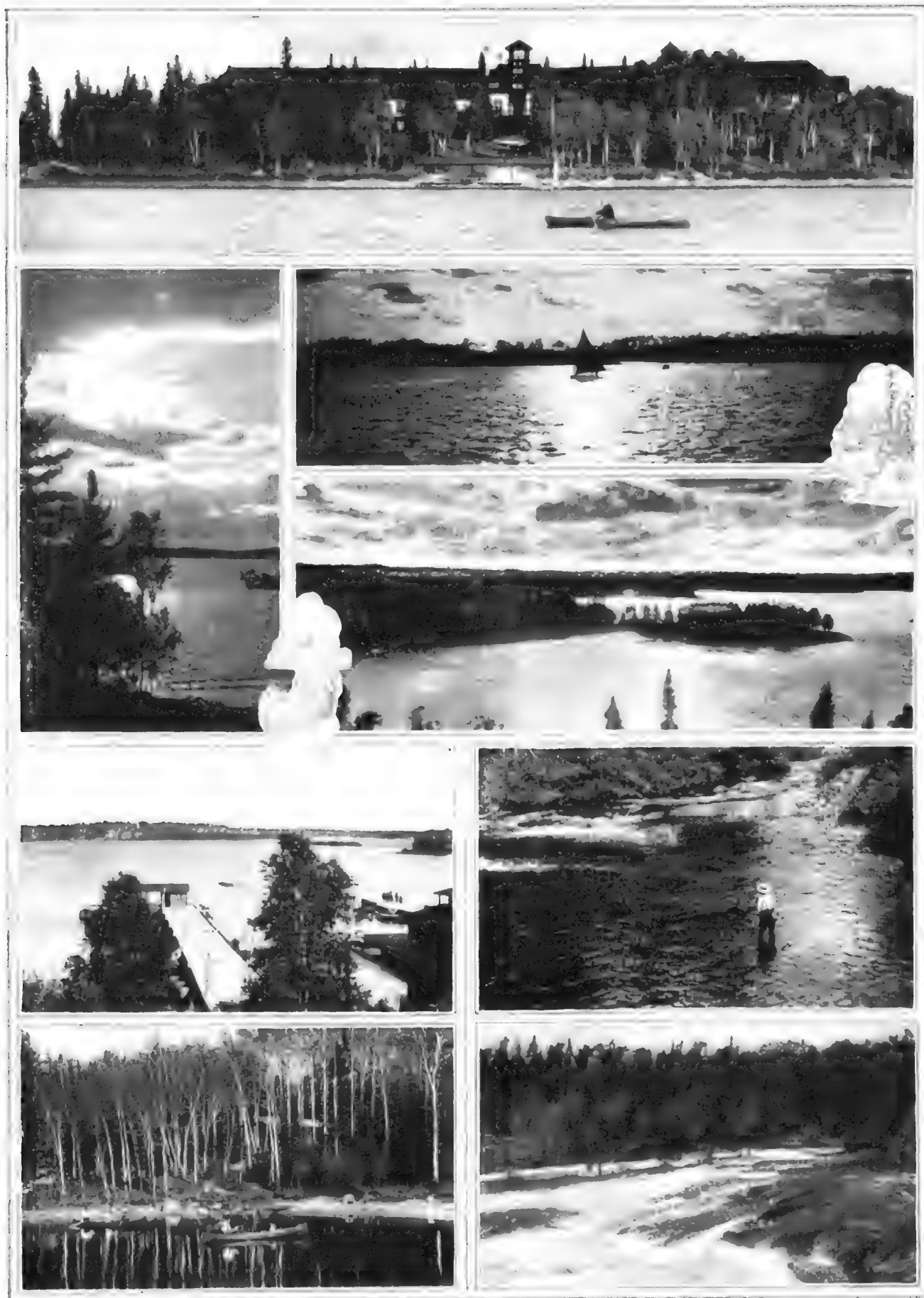
There are several lakes in the Minaki region where good trout fishing is to be had, and if a two or three-day canoe trip is desired by the ambitious tourist, he can find waters hitherto untried. But even in the neighborhood of Minaki Inn the Winnipeg River furnishes much better fishing than is to be found at the majority of summer resorts. A fisherman seldom returns from a trolling expedition without a good string of pike or pickerel.

Fishing is one of the unfailing sources of amusement for Minaki guests, but there are other pastimes just as popular. Bathing facilities at Minaki are excellent. For the children there is a sandy strip of beach, where the water is quite shallow for a considerable distance from shore. For adults there are dock floats, diving boards, and all the most up-to-date equipment.

Enlarged Golf Course

There are so many golf enthusiasts now-a-days that a holiday seems incomplete unless some part of every day can be spent on the links. For some years there has been a six-hole course on the grounds at Minaki Inn, but last year more land was acquired, and a nine-hole, first-class and sporty course has been made, according to the plans of a golf expert who has laid greens and fairways for some of the leading clubs in Canada. And in addition to golf, there are tennis courts.





MINAKI—THE COUNTRY BEAUTIFUL

1. Minaki Inn, one of the chain of hotels and summer lodges across Canada operated by the Canadian National Railways, and a favorite stopping place of week-enders from Manitoba and the adjoining States. 2. A sunset viewed from the upper plaza of Minaki Inn. 3. Sailing is a favorite pastime at Minaki. 4. Enchanting wooded islands dot the Winnipeg River in the vicinity of Minaki. 5. The terminal dock convenient for boating enthusiasts visiting the inn. 6. Where the trout gleam in the sparkling waters and charm the business man from his office. 7. Nestling among the trees is one of the colony of summer cottages at Minaki. 8. Not far from the placid pool on the left are the whirling rapids on the right, lending variety to the scenery around Minaki.

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J. LEONARD PAUL, Manager

PUBLIC BATHS

THE PUBLIC BATHS, which provide such excellent facilities to swimmers and those wishing to learn the art, have proven a boon to many citizens of Winnipeg, and thousands of men, women, boys and girls, enjoy each week this pleasant and invigorating muscular exercise.

also be of assistance to less fortunate ones who may and do get into serious difficulties through lack of knowledge of how to swim.

Life-saving classes were instituted in Winnipeg by Mrs. Harrison. The first class taken through by her was in the fall of 1912, and up to the present time a total of 1,020 men, women,



G. A. HARRISON
Superintendent



MRS. HARRISON
Matron
Holder of the Highest Award of Merit and
Associate Member of the Royal Life
Saving Society, London, England.

Swimming is not only healthful and invigorating, but it is one of the finest means of physically developing the young. It also gives them self-reliance, adds to their mental poise and improves their deportment. There are many instances of weakly children having been started on the road to sturdy manhood and womanhood by this means under the expert and kindly guidance of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison. In addition to all the foregoing, one must not lose sight of the fact of its usefulness from a life-saving standpoint. Those having acquired the art of swimming may enjoy taking a dip in cool and refreshing waters in safety and

boys and girls have become proficient and obtained the Royal Life Saving Society's awards (certificate and medallion).

Mrs. Harrison's "Water Babies" are renowned. It is a wonderful sight to see these tots, ranging from 4 years old up, skillfully perform their natatorial exercises which speaks volumes for their teachers' untiring devotion, perseverance and love of the art itself. These youngsters give exhibitions before large crowds with the utmost coolness and self-possession, demonstrating what has been said before relative to self-reliance.

To promote and foster interest in swimming, several galas are held at the baths each year under the auspices of the various swimming clubs, and a number of swimming clubs have special use of the baths after the regular hours for the purpose of teaching swimming.

In conclusion, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are always ready and willing to assist as much as possible any who desires to learn and become proficient in the art of swimming, and urge more of the citizens of Winnipeg, young and old, to take advantage of the facilities they themselves have provided for this purpose,

SCHEDULE: Monday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., men; Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., women; Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., men; Thursday, 2 p.m. to 9 p.m., women; Friday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., men; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., men; Sunday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., men only (winter months); Sunday, 8 a.m. to 12 a.m., men only (summer months).

TOTAL ATTENDANCE, 1912-1923: Women, 75,108; girls, 40,710; men, 386,497; boys, 160,183; free children, 84,425; soldiers (1914-1919), 203,194. *Grand total, 950,117.

*Does not include unemployed.



CORNISH BATHS

both as a benefit to themselves and possibly others.

Details of the Baths and Comfort Stations are as follows:

Pritchard Avenue Baths

LOCATION: North-west corner Pritchard Avenue and Charles Street. Telephone, J-6293.

Erected by the City at a cost of \$46,500.00, exclusive of the site, which was formerly part of the Ward 5 Market site. Formally opened for public use on Arbor Day, May 6th, 1912.

DESCRIPTION: Plunge bath, size 79 x 39 feet. 32 shower baths. 100 locker rooms.

Cornish Avenue Baths

LOCATION: Cornish Avenue, near Maryland Street Bridge. Telephone B-5376.

Erected by the City at a cost of \$53,253.08, exclusive of site, which was part of the Water Works property. Formally opened for public use on March 24th, 1915.

DESCRIPTION: Plungebath, size 75 x 42 feet. 24 shower baths. 32 shower baths. 156 locker rooms.

SCHEDULE: Monday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., women; Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., men; Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., women; Thursday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., men; Friday, 10 a.m. to

10 p.m., mixed bathing; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, women; Saturday, 1 p.m. to 10 p.m., men; Sunday, 8 a.m. to 12 noon, men only (winter months); Sunday, 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., men only (summer months).

TOTAL ATTENDANCE, 1915-1923: Women, 127,448; girls, 76,558; men, 279,979; boys, 149,496; free children, 96,609; soldiers (1915-1919), 187,509. *Grand total, 917,600.

*Does not include unemployed.

MRS. HARRISON'S WATER BABIES



Reading from Left to Right—Top Row—Sybil de Winter, Peggy Lloyd, Rita Tustin, Wilma Cummings, Jean May, Betsy Blom, Mary Kernohan, Dorothy E. Clawson.

Bottom Row—Peggy McGrath, Julia McDonald, Alice Handley, Irene Irons (Leader), Bunty Mitchell, Isabel McDonald, Florence Booker.



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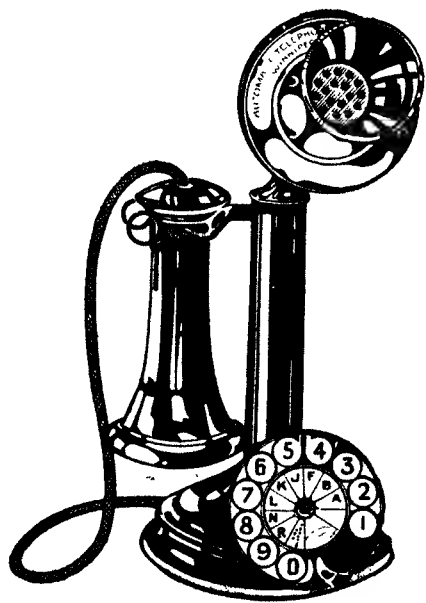
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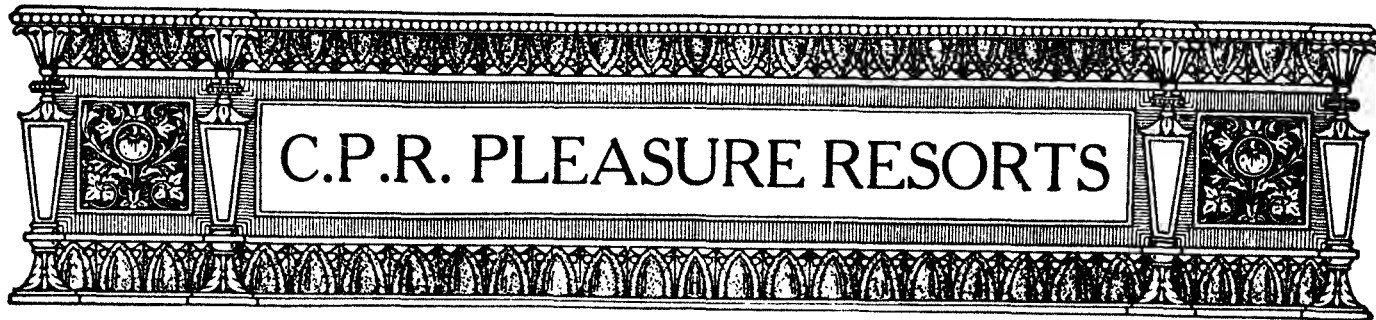
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Winnipeg Beach and Lake of the Woods

By the Canadian Pacific Railway

TO HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of Winnipeg and Western folks there is probably no more musical combination than that of Winnipeg Beach, where every conceivable form of good, wholesome outdoor sport may be indulged in. The beautiful, safe beach for bathing, the glorious shade trees, the virgin lawns and, for those in quest of more exciting amusement, the roller coaster, ending the perfect day with a dance in the new spacious pavilion with its democratic freedom and perfect Terpsichorean music.

Between Lake Winnipeg or the Lake of the Woods and the splendid service by which the Canadian Pacific Railway has linked up every beauty spot around these wonderful resorts with the city, they are indeed Western Canada's premier resorts, easy to reach and nothing to outclass them.

Is it needful, anywhere in Canada or out of it, to describe what is waiting the tired soul seeking rest and recreation, if he chooses to find it, amid the great inland sea of the Lake of the Woods? Kenora is not only a household word, it is a world-wide synonym for the most beautiful, if not astonishing, in lake and island scenery.

Covering an area of nearly 2,000 square miles, this wonderful sheet of water seems to have carried all before it as a popular summer backwater for all sorts and conditions of folks who toil terribly during the working days of the year.

Seen from an aeroplane at an altitude of a few thousand feet, it is like a clear blue sky studded with emeralds, so numerous are the islands and islets that dot its surface.

In the spring and summer months these are covered with a variegated mantle of green,

from the light hues of the poplar, birch and maple to the sombre shadows of the spruce and pine.

Its shores are fringed with a timber wealth that beggars description, into which, here and there, a little indent has been made where nestles the summer home of some well-known citizen. Almost every island has its habitation, and some of these are the great community camping grounds of this and the other association, where young business folks forgather and can have the entire freedom of the Lake; the best of food and entertainment, with the assurance of every home comfort at a price that fits the purse of the smallest wage earner.

For the greater part, the Lake of the Woods is accessible to the tourist either by steamer, launch or canoe. It may be broadly stated that from one source or another there is no point or feature in its great expanse that cannot be easily and quickly reached and explored.

Hotel, boarding house and other accommodation is here in abundance for the transient—to linger for a day or two, or put in the whole season, if so desired. The very latest provision in this way is the new Devil's Gap Bungalow Camp, consisting of a central community or club house.

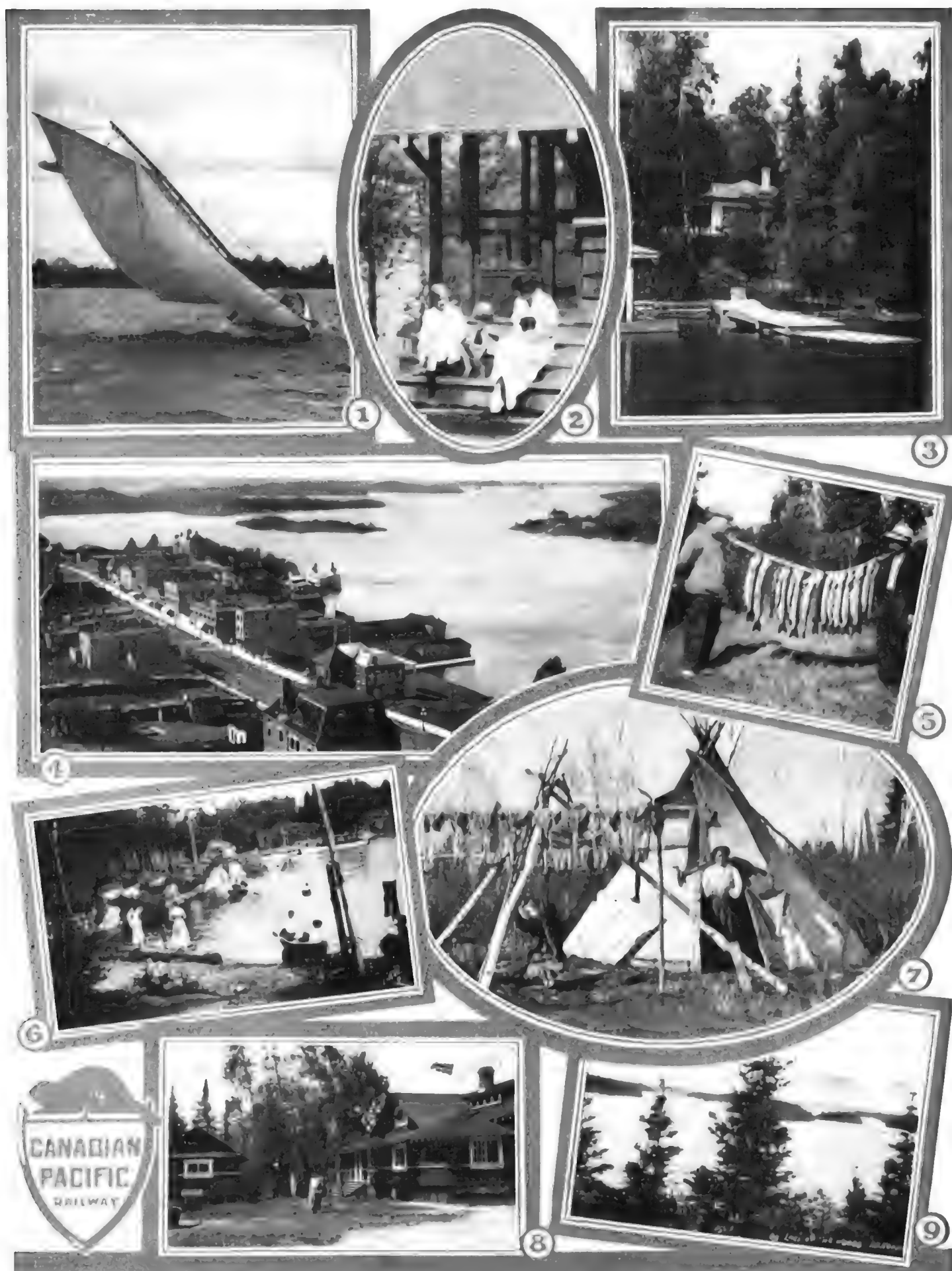
Around this social centre are grouped a number of cozy bungalows, fitted for occupation by one or two persons. The location is superb. Its launch meets every Canadian Pacific train, eastbound or westbound, and a twenty-minutes delightful "clip" through the water lands the dusty traveller alongside the camp pier in a frame of mind that he has not enjoyed for many a day.

The clear water and accessibility of everything and everywhere to this delightful hostelry is one of the most inviting features of the Lake.



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1. The finest of sports grounds for picnics. 2. The kiddies and grown-ups as well enjoy a splash. 3. Transportation facilities are of the best. 4. For a thrill, just try the coaster. 5. Everybody enjoys the beautiful sandy beach. 6. Bathing, boating—room for all. 7. A sun bath on the sands.



LAKE OF THE WOODS, KENORA, ONT.

1. Sailing on Lake of the Woods. 2. Certainly bring the kiddies (Bungalow, Devil's Gap Camp). 3. Summer homes nestle here and there. 4. Overlooking Kenora across the Lake. 5. No end of fun fishing. 6. M.L.A. Camp near Kenora. 7. Indian life. 8. Community Hall, Devil's Gap Bungalow Camp. 9. Lake of the Woods, Kenora.

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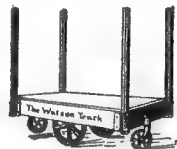
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The sight-seeing visitor who is not interested in these pastimes will find much to engage his attention in and around Kenora and nearby Keewatin, the latter being the centre of the Lake of the Woods white fishing industry and the great flour milling plant.

If the visitor would go as far afield as he can get, he can outfit at Kenora at a very moderate rate either for a season's prospecting trip or a canoe excursion for a few days. Every description of water craft and Indian guides can be hired at prices similar to those obtaining in the region of Georgian Bay, etc.

Kenora Annual Regatta is one of the great events of the West. There are few lake or sea-side resorts where a finer display of sailing, rowing or canoeing can be witnessed (not to speak of the fine swimming records) as mark every day of the Kenora season.

The fishing in these parts is par-excellence. The variety and abundance of fish seems not to

fall away but to increase the more they are encouraged with lure and the bait, about which there is no bluff. Small-mouth black bass, pickerel, pike, muscalunge and salmon trout are the most prolific denizens of the deep in this great paradise of the fisherman.

A guide and a canoe at an inclusive small outlay will give the professional or expert angler the choice of numerous lakes and fishing grounds tributary to the Lake of the Woods, where he may rely on landing some fine specimens of lake trout, 'lunge and small-mouth black bass, pickerel, and that "tiger" of his tribe in inland waters, the "musky."

There's a long list of these celebrated fishing grounds—all possessing some outstanding feature that may be consulted on the spot and before starting out. There is not the smallest particular as to which the prospector, fisherman, naturalist or mere "globe trotter" need not be completely informed.

Owing to its high altitude, Lake of the Woods enjoys a rare bracing climate, usually equable, where the heat of the prairie is forgotten because it is never felt in the region of those pellucid waters. Whatever the temperature, those rippling wavelets that lap the shores and rock-ribbed islands spell coolness in every note of the night and even under the strongest noon-day sun.



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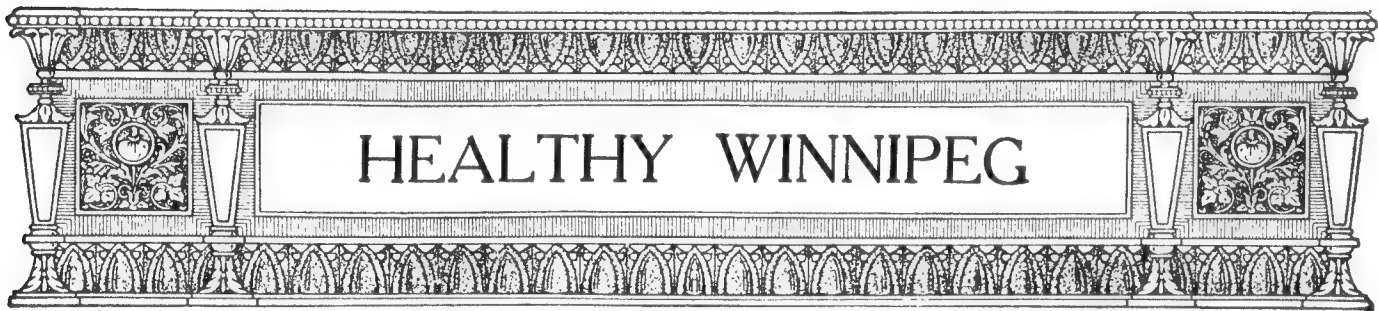
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OUR City is a healthy City. It has a climate characterized by a large proportion of days of sunshine and a clear atmosphere with low humidity, a type of climate very favorable for human endeavor. There are no diseases peculiar to Manitoba which newcomers or visitors need fear.

The supervision of health matters in the Province is under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Board of Health, assisted by local health boards, with their health officers and staffs of trained inspectors and nurses. Their powers and duties are defined by the Manitoba Public Health Act, supplemented by local by-laws of the various municipalities.

The Winnipeg Health Department is in charge of the Medical Health Officer, who is directly responsible to Council through the Committee on Health. It is modelled on the most approved lines, being split up into divisions under the charge of trained sub-heads, who are each responsible to the Medical Health Officer. Each division carries out a particular function for the improvement of the Public Health, and

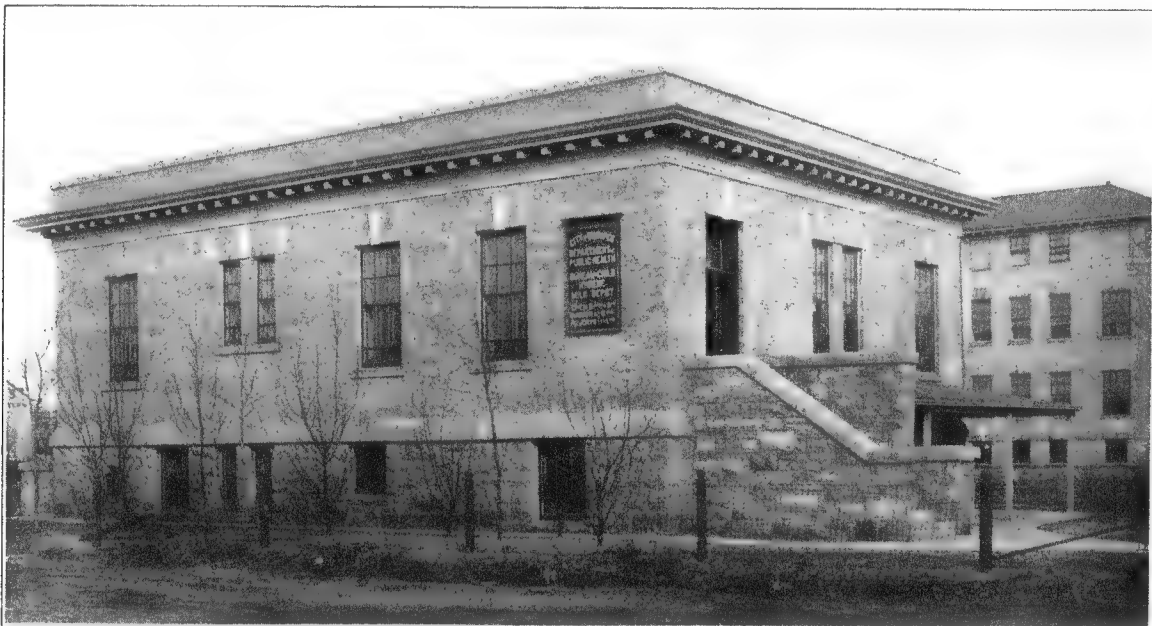
its duties are clearly defined. The organization is as follows:—

The Bacteriological Laboratory is primarily maintained to aid in preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Many thousands of throat swabs are examined annually for diphtheria bacilli, and several hundred sputa are examined from tuberculosis suspects and patients. Blood, pus and other discharges are examined for diagnosis.

In addition, a daily test is made of the city's water supply, and also water from other sources.

The milk supply is safeguarded by numerous analyses of milk and cream samples, so as to check adulteration and regulate the care and handling of milk.

The Division of Communicable Diseases is directly charged with preventing and controlling outbreaks of communicable diseases. Fifteen diseases are reportable. Inspectors visit and report on cases to trace back the infection to the original source. Many outbreaks of disease are thus checked in the early stages. The



BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE, WINNIPEG

number of deaths from communicable diseases are half what they were ten years ago.

This division also supervises tubercular cases through its nursing service, instructing patients how to care for themselves and how to prevent the dissemination of the disease amongst others.

The Bureau of Child Hygiene has charge of our youngest citizens—the babies. It conducts three services: (a) a clinic for sick babies; (b) milk dispensary to prepare feedings for sick babies; (c) visiting nurses to attend the homes, giving advice to mothers—endeavoring to show them how to make the best of their

and a close supervision is kept to minimize the emission of black smoke. Disease may be spread by unclean methods in barber shops, roller towels, common drinking cups, and wiping rags, and thus regulations are enforced regarding these.

Bad smells from defective plumbing do not cause disease, but they are unpleasant. Inspections of drainage, plumbing and offensive trades are handled by this division, and the prevention of nuisances.

The Dairy Division has the care of the city's milk supply. Milk handled under insanitary conditions is a potential source of danger, as it



EXHIBIT, BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE, WINNIPEG

circumstances in the furtherance of the little newcomer's welfare. There are thirteen visiting nurses, and they make about 47,000 visits to babies each year.

The Division of Sanitary Inspections controls and regulates many phases of community life which have a bearing on public health, a bearing which is but dimly realized by many people. Fly prevention is a most important duty, and thus supervision of scavenging operations, stables, etc., is carried on. Foul-air diseases, such as pneumonia, bronchitis, and tuberculosis, are caused by overcrowding, smoky atmospheres, and poor ventilation; thus inspections are made of factories, workshops, lodging houses, tenements and housing generally,

is an ideal medium for the growth of bacteria, and an infected milk supply may cause the loss of many lives. The product is also easily adulterated, and, therefore, constant vigilance and inspection is necessary to prevent inferior milk being sold to the public. Not only are local creameries, dairies, and butter-making plants inspected and made to comply with a specified standard, but also dairies situated far out in the country and shipping milk direct to the creameries are inspected, and dairymen given plans and advice regarding construction of new premises.

The Food Division has charge of all places in which food is stored, sold or prepared for sale, and supervises the care and handling of

such products, with a view to safeguarding the public from unwholesome or adulterated food and improper methods of production.

The Division of Statistics keeps the records of life, sickness and death. These records show the results of the department's work, and also show if the appropriations are being spent along the right lines to produce results, that is, reduction of sickness and death. What the steam gauge is to the engineer, vital statistics are to the health department. Maps, charts and diagrams are used to illustrate changes in the citizen's health, and new facts are constantly being brought to light and acted upon, which mean lowered mortality or cheaper means of performing a function.

Here are some of the changes in Public Health which have taken place in Winnipeg within the past ten or twelve years:

GENERAL DEATH RATE -

1910-11-12 averaged 13.3 per 1,000 population.

1921-22-23 averaged 8.7 per 1,000 population.

The difference represents a saving of about 920 lives per annum.

INFANT MORTALITY—

1910-11-12 averaged 181 deaths per 1,000 live births.

1921-22-23 averaged 82 deaths per 1,000 live births.

MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA—

1910-11-12 averaged 116 deaths per 100,000 population.

1921-22-23 averaged 38 deaths per 100,000 population.

TYPHOID FEVER—

1910-11-12 averaged 20 deaths per 100,000 population.

1921-22-23 averaged 3 deaths per 100,000 population.

TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS -

1910-11-12 averaged 75 deaths per 100,000 population.

1921-22-23 averaged 50 deaths per 100,000 population.

PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS --

1910-11-12 averaged 151 deaths per 100,000 population.

1921-22-23 averaged 83 deaths per 100,000 population.

N.B.—A three-year average has been taken in each case, in order to make fair comparisons; the maximum and minimum of each period quoted show much greater differences.



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MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS

WITH the object of providing adequate accommodation and securing effective supervision and control over all cases of infectious diseases which might arise, the City, acting on the recommendation of a Commission of Enquiry, branched into the hospital business as a civic service in January, 1911, by purchasing the Beath Maternity Hospital on Bannatyne Ave. This building provided accommodation for some sixty-five patients. It was used exclusively for the care and treatment of scarlet fever until the spring of 1914, when the "King George," a permanent isolation hospital hereinafter referred to more fully, was completed and put into operation.

During the same year the City had completed the erection of a building for the treatment of cases of advanced tuberculosis on its permanent hospital site of twenty-five acres in Riverview. This building, known at the time as the "Temporary Tuberculosis Hospital," is of frame construction, cost approximately \$60,000

to build, admitted its first patient on June 28th, 1911, and had a capacity of thirty-two beds. It, however, subsequently reverted to the use of a nurses' home, the City having, in the meantime, completed the erection of a permanent building for tuberculosis, known as the King Edward Memorial Hospital. In 1921 the building was again remodelled for the purpose of taking over from the Health Department the care and treatment of smallpox, and has cost to date \$63,800.00.

Concerning these permanent buildings (which doubtless are only the nucleus of what will ultimately be an extensive group of hospitals), the following may be said:—

Management

The operation of these hospitals and any other hospitals which may be taken over by the City, comes under the jurisdiction of a Hospital Commission, consisting of three members of the City Council and two private citizens, appointed by the Council.



R. R. SCOTT



W. B. LOWE



ALD. E. T. LEECH
CHAIRMAN



ALD. T. BOYD



ALD. A. H. PULFORD

Robert
Sticht

The Hospital Site

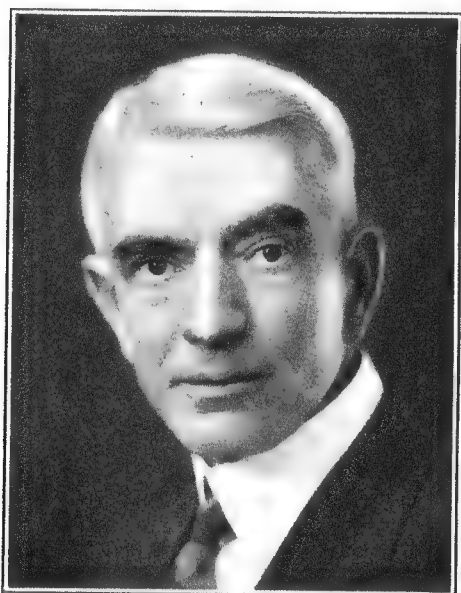
An ideal site for hospital purposes is that on which this group of buildings is situated. Gradually enlarged from time to time by the purchase of additional property, it now comprises a little over twenty-five acres and has cost \$74,400.00, inclusive of fifteen lots purchased for another purpose at \$1,400, but afterwards absorbed in this site. The grounds are bounded on the west by Eccles Street, on the south by Maplewood Avenue, and on the north and east by the Red River. Having a considerable frontage on Eccles Street, they constitute a terminal point for three other streets intersecting with Eccles. This feature, coupled with that of river frontage on two other sides, has resulted in a "quiet zone" of

the foundation stone of the King George Hospital simultaneously on Thursday, the 11th day of July, 1912. The new Nurses' Home was officially opened by the late Mayor Parnell on December 28th, 1921.

On Friday, April 7th, 1922, there was inaugurated a 'bus service connecting the street railway system on Osborne Street with these hospitals via Morley Avenue.

Educational

The Hospital's activities as an educational factor for nurses and doctors extend into adjacent Provinces, besides covering the whole of Manitoba. Lectures and clinics are given Medical students as a part of the regular



DR. A. B. ALEXANDER
Medical Superintendent



GEO. STOKER
Secretary and Manager

natural formation. The grounds are bordered on Eccles and Maplewood frontage by a double row of maple trees, and it is ultimately intended to make a park and beauty spot of the site when cessation of building operations will permit of permanent landscape improvements.

Altogether, these grounds and buildings, with their furnishings and equipment, connecting tunnels, sidewalks and fences, refrigerating and fire alarm systems, lawns, beds, borders, and shrubberies, together with expenses of stock issue and the cost of equipping rented annexes, etc., represent a total capital outlay as at 31st December, 1923, of \$1,515,189.71.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught opened the King Edward Memorial Hospital and laid

curriculum of the University of Manitoba, and eleven affiliated schools send their nurses for infectious training. A post-graduate course for nurses is also provided, and well attended.

Some Statistics

In 1923, the Hospitals cared for 2,490 patients, at a daily per capita cost of \$3.09½. The daily average number of patients was 245, and the average length of stay 152 days for consumptives and 26 days for other acute communicable diseases. The corrected death-rate (1.84%) for this latter class of patients is one of the lowest on record. Winnipeg is essentially a healthy place to live in, and exceptionally well provided with the very best kind of hospital accommodation.



KING GEORGE HOSPITAL

The King George Hospital, for the care and treatment of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, mumps, erysipelas, etc., opened its doors for the reception of patients on February 27th, 1914. It has a capacity of 200 beds, and has cost approximately \$361,200 exclusive of movable equipment.

SMALLPOX ANNEX.—The care and treatment of smallpox patients was taken over from the Health Department in 1921, and the first patient admitted October 7th of that year. Cases are being treated in a separate building (previously referred to), remodelled and refurnished especially for the purpose, and having a capacity of 30 beds.



SMALLPOX ANNEX



KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The King Edward Memorial Hospital, for cases of advanced tuberculosis, admitted its first patient on July 26th, 1912. It had a capacity of 82 beds (later increased in 1918 to 100) and the total cost of the building, ex-

clusive of equipment, is \$116,300.00. In 1921 a complete X-ray plant was installed in this building and a tubercular clinic established for the benefit of citizens suspected of having tuberculosis.



RESIDENCE OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

All contagious cases arising in the city are now concentrated in this group of buildings. This marks an era in the advancement of public opinion in respect to the care and treatment of communicable diseases in Winnipeg, accommodation for every case of this nature now being available in this group of hospitals.

SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE, completed in October, 1914, cost \$10,000.00.

GREENHOUSE AND STABLES also form a part of the group.

The Nurses' Home

This building has a capacity of 187 beds and cost \$406,112.00. It was officially opened by the late Mayor Parnell on December 28th,

1921. Designed by the City's own architect, operating in conjunction with the hospital staff, it is believed to be one of the most up-to-date and substantial buildings of its kind, and embodies many unique features of comfort and utility. A descriptive brochure, containing miniature floor plans as well as exterior and interior photographs, is available for distribution. This home has filled a long-felt want and put Winnipeg definitely in front of many much larger cities in respect to the generous manner in which it treats hospital problems.

THE POWER HOUSE, LAUNDRY AND GARAGE BUILDING, together with subsequent additions and changes thereto, boilers, plant and laundry machinery included, has cost \$248,500.00.



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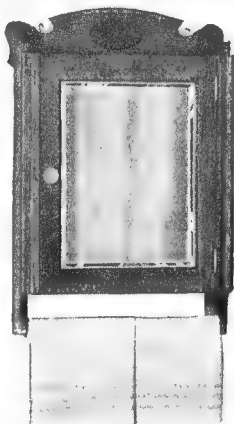
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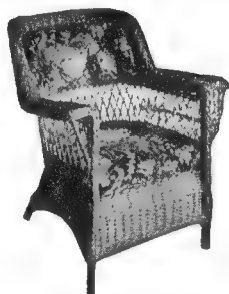
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IN THE YEAR 1898 the Sisters of the Misericordia came from Montreal to Winnipeg for the purpose of founding a maternity hospital. A site was secured on Broadway and a large private residence standing thereon was adapted to this purpose. This property, however, proved unsuitable, both on account of size and location; so that in the year 1900 the property on which the institution now stands was purchased, and the first unit of the present building erected.

That the hospital filled an urgent need in the community was rather strikingly evidenced by its remarkable expansion.

In the year 1906 the original building on the present site had to be enlarged, and at this time two large wings were added.

In 1923 a new addition of two floors was made to the laundry annex for the purpose of housing the pre-natal and post-natal services of the free obstetrical department. At this date an out-patient department was also added to the list of charity services performed by the institution.

Up to the year 1916 the work of the hospital had been restricted to obstetrics. In this year, however, in response to the request of a number of the medical profession, it was decided to embark upon the operation of a general hospital.

This departure marks a prominent milestone in the history of the institution; and, of necessity, involved a number of fundamental changes in internal management. Two general operating rooms, as well as one for special surgery, were constructed and equipped. An up-to-date X-ray plant was installed and a fully qualified medical Rontgenologist employed. A pathological laboratory was added and the services of a full-time pathologist obtained. Appropriate changes were also made in the training school for nurses, which involved an increase in the training period from the previous one-year course for obstetrical nurses to the full three-year course of general nursing. As may

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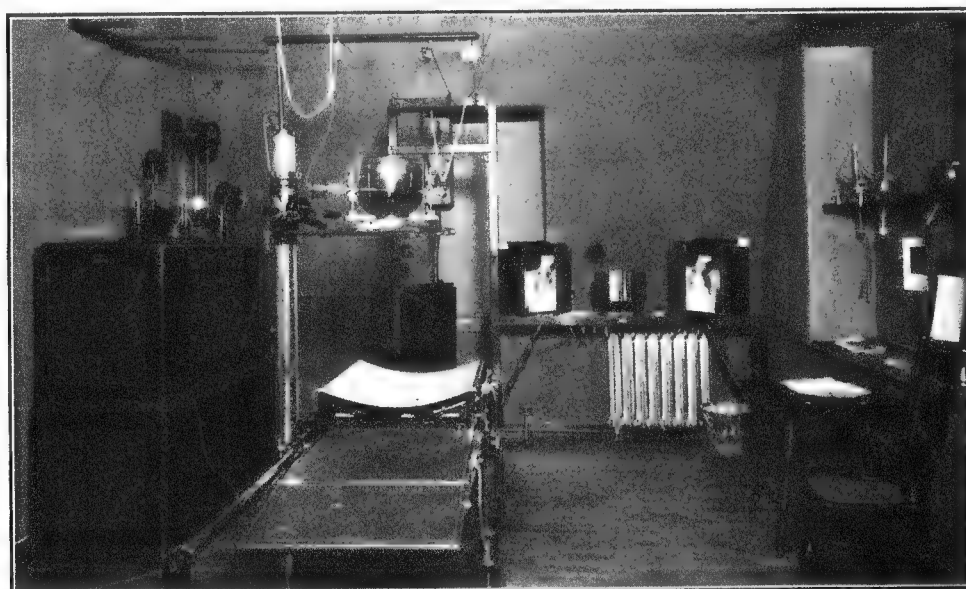
ONE OF THE OPERATING ROOMS
MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL

well be surmised, all this proved to be a work of some magnitude, requiring a thorough and painstaking attention to detail, as well as a spirit of charity and self-abnegation on the part of the reverend Sisters, worthy of the highest commendation. As a measure of the success attending their efforts, one may cite the survey of the hospital standardization committee of the American College of Surgeons in 1922. On the report of this committee the Misericordia Hospital obtained a class "A" rating, being one of six hospitals in the Province of Manitoba similarly distinguished.

The institution, at the present time, has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five beds, forty of which are obstetrical. It has a training school for nurses attached, with an attendance of fifty pupil nurses. The out-patient department, which ministers to indigent ambulatory cases, is excellently equipped and well staffed by a group of leading specialists in the fields of internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics and diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

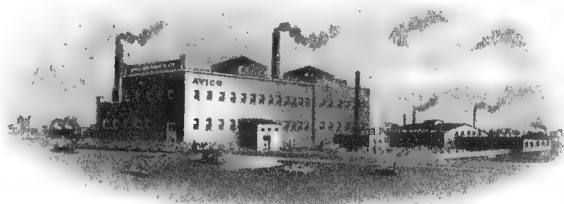
The hospital is most favorably located on Sherbrooke Street, close to the centre of the city, overlooking the beautiful and picturesque Assiniboine River, and is surrounded by one of the choicest residential districts in Winnipeg.

A CORNER IN THE X-RAY
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The Winnipeg General Hospital

EVEN before the City of Winnipeg was incorporated, a group of men, realizing the necessity for Hospital accommodation, met in 1872 and organized the Winnipeg General Hospital. In its earlier days the Hospital had several locations, and it was not until 1884 that buildings were constructed on the present site. Since the beginning, its growth has kept pace with the City it was destined to serve. Almost twice the present population of Winnipeg have received treatment.

Situated in the west end of centre Winnipeg, its ten buildings cover a complete city square, and extend across the adjacent street, with tunnels connecting the various buildings. The twenty-two wards have a bed capacity for six hundred and fifty patients, embracing all forms of illness other than acute contagious diseases. All classes of the community are provided for. There are private and semi-private rooms for those able to pay, and the general ward service, commonly called "Public Ward," for those who may or may not be able to pay, but cannot afford doctor's fees.

In addition to the Ward Service, there is a large Out-Patients' Department, where from one to two hundred ambulatory patients receive treatment daily in the fourteen clinics of medicine, surgery, and the various specialties. This Out-Patients' Department is for the poor of the City, who are unable to pay medical fees.

The average population of the Hospital, including patients, is one thousand people.

Since organization, the Hospital has been governed by a Board of Trustees, representing various phases of the life of the City. There are Trustees elected by the Corporation, representatives from the City Council, University, Government and Union Municipalities. Changes in these representatives

are made from time to time, but on the whole the policy of the Hospital has been continuous throughout.

The work of the Hospital is divided into two categories. There is a large private and semi-private service open to any reputable physician or surgeon in the community, where he may treat his own patients; and there is a general ward service under the care of the honorary attending staff. This staff consists of thirty-two of the leading physicians and surgeons, who give their services, entirely, without remuneration. Forty-five more doctors attend the Out-Patients' Department under similar conditions. A resident junior staff of twenty-three live in the Hospital, occupying their own building.

The School for Nurses, which was started some thirty-seven years ago, has now 802 graduates. The new addition to the nurses' residence this year provides additional accommodation to house the 250 to 300 staff and student nurses who are on the roll.

The "General" is the teaching hospital for the University of Manitoba, and more than 850 graduates in medicine have passed through its halls. These largely provide the medical service for Western Canada.

An indication of the complex organization of the Hospital is shown by the nature of the various departments.

In addition to the ward service, there are specially organized departments for the investigation and diagnosis of disease, such as the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratories, which occupy their own buildings, with their own medical and technical staff; the X-Ray, with its extensive and expensive equipment, and its staff of physicians and technicians; while the Metabolism Room contains apparatus for ex-



THE WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL



Five Thousand Years Ago

is a great space of time, quite long enough—if a custom, food or beverage were even more popular now than it was then—to establish unquestionably the merit of Beer, Ale or Stout.

Five thousand years ago Beer was called Barley Brew, and the art of brewing, although then primitive, has been handed down through all the years. Now, we have expert brewmasters, up-to-date machinery, methods of storage and all the various scientific improvements, but most important of all is

THE UNEXCELLED BARLEY



produced in Western Canada, which goes into the manufacture of Ale, Beer and Stout, in the form of Malt.

THE BREWERIES OF WINNIPEG are a great asset, and have materially assisted in the growth and prosperity of the city and province at large, by doing at least ninety per cent of their purchasing right at home where it will do the most good, and by giving employment to a great number at good wages.

THE BREWERIES OF WINNIPEG have always contributed to all enterprises which aim to attract people, industries and capital to the city.

Although the product is heavily taxed, it has always been the object of the Breweries of Winnipeg to give first attention to the quality—that is, to give the people a Beer, Ale or Stout that may be equalled in other parts of the world but never bettered—at as reasonable a price as possible.

It would be superfluous if we dwelt on the food value, medicinal qualities, etc., of Malt and Hops, which are the main ingredients of Beer, Ale and Stout, as FIVE THOUSAND YEARS is a very long time, and the number of users of these products is so large that it proves beyond all doubt their beneficial and beverage qualities.



aming into some of the lesser-known disturbances of the human system due to disease. The Physiotherapy Section is equipped for treatment by Hydrotherapy, Electricity, Light, Heat and Massage. There is a large and complete drug store, employing three Pharmacists. The Social Service Department is a part of the Hospital. The whole time of twelve workers is devoted to social work in connection with Hospital patients.

The Business Departments embrace the General Office with its credit section, and the Purchasing Department. The annual budget of the Institution is about \$700,000.

Direct contact of a non-medical character is made through the "Admitting Section," the "Inquiry," or "Telephones."

Behind the scenes there are many departments whose relation with the patients is distant, but whose existence is essential to their welfare.

A departmental store, in miniature; kitchens, 21 in number, provide the food service for

patients and staff, averaging 3,000 meals a day—500 quarts of milk, 400 loaves of bread, and 100 pounds of butter are used each twenty-four hours; a fully equipped steam laundry handles 45,000 pieces a week; a sewing room, equipped with power machines, provides most of the made-up textiles in use; the housekeeping service, including cleaning, food service, linen supply, and the numerous other items that come under this department requires the services of more than a hundred people.

The Power House, with a boiler capacity of 1300 horse power, and an average load of 800 horse power, provides heat and power. Beside the Boiler Room Staff, there are Machine shops, Electrical and Plumbing shops, and tinsmith. A separate building houses the Carpenter shop with its own equipment. The Paint shop is in a fire-proof building. Regular employment for from five to twelve of these latter trades is furnished continuously.

All these are required to assist in handling the 20,000 patients who each year are under treatment at the Hospital.



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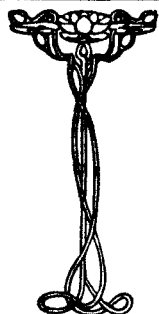
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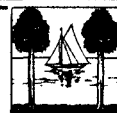


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wild fruits in season, are sold by the local inhabitants.

For those who have not built their summer homes, there is Pinehurst Inn, a delightful spot, built on a high point overlooking the lake, where visitors may find the rest and conveniences they need.

Victoria Beach is a place for summer homes. For the children, it is a place that is close to nature, where a mother can lay aside her anxiety and release the children from all restraint, knowing that they will be perfectly safe in any of the numerous bathing beaches, where the fine sand slopes gently into the waters of the Lake.

While no public dance hall or the usual picnic amusements are, or will, at anytime be provided, there is no lack of entertainment. There are several good tennis courts, while a very good nine-hole golf course is available for residents, visitors and friends at a nominal fee. A splendid harbor, with the Government dock, makes a safe place for the inexperienced boatman, while the open lake



TWIN BAY VICTORIA BEACH.

past Grand Beach, is an ideal family residential summer resort.

The whole peninsula, containing 2,500 acres, is a natural park of pine, spruce, balsam and birch, and, being almost an island, cooling breezes can be depended upon during the hottest weather. Every care has been taken in developing the property to preserve its natural beauty. The whole lake front has been reserved for the public use, several large sections of the property donated for park purposes, and no lots are allowed of a smaller size than 75x140 feet. Reasonable building restrictions prohibit the erection of more than one house to a lot; and boarding houses, stores and business of any kind are not permitted in the residential section. There are two general stores, bake shop, butcher shop and lumber yard in the business section for the convenience of summer residents, where supplies of all kinds can be purchased at reasonable prices. Ice is delivered daily to those requiring it, and fresh fish from the lake, and



VIEW FROM PINEHURST INN.

provides ample scope for sailing, canoeing and cruising. Gasoline boats can be hired for trips to Elk Island, historic Fort Alexander,

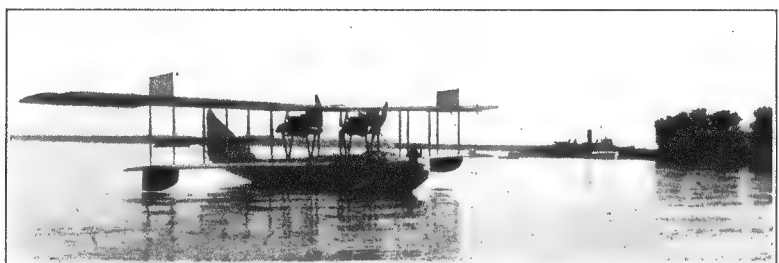
Saint George up the Winnipeg River, and numerous other points of interest. For those who enjoy walking, there is unlimited pleasure wandering along the numerous paths amongst the big trees, reminding one constantly of the Old Country lanes, with the additional beauty of occasional glimpses of the Lake fifty or sixty feet below.

Victoria Beach, with its natural beauty and carefully studied development, has aptly been called "The Home of a Thousand Pleasures."



Nothing can surpass the evening view as seen from Sunset Boulevard, Victoria Beach.

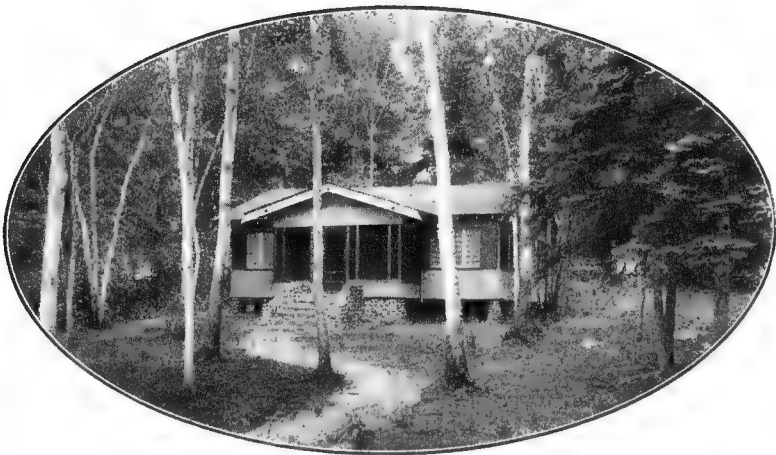
Victoria Beach is the headquarters for the Dom. Govt. Air Force during the Summer Season.



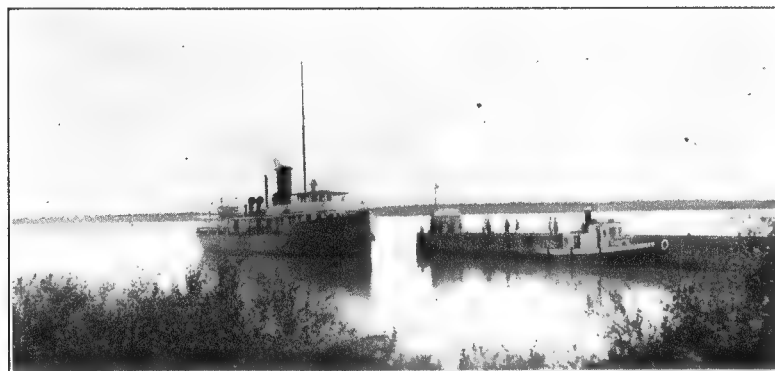
Many large and small summer homes have been built, but building restrictions prevent overcrowding and assure privacy to all.



The wonderful growth of Birch trees at Victoria Beach is a constant surprise to visitors.



No need for Mother to accompany the children at Victoria Beach, they are perfectly safe.



The Great Wharf and Breakwater built by the Government makes Victoria Beach a popular and natural harborage for marine craft of all descriptions.

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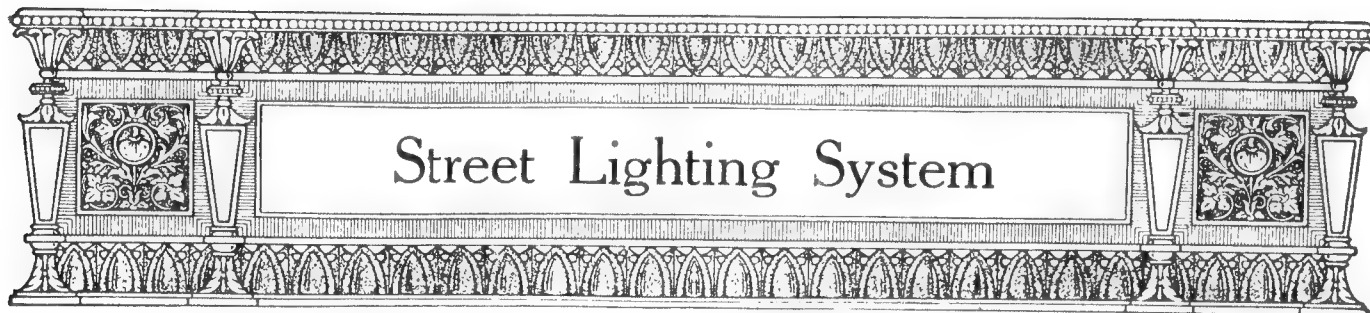
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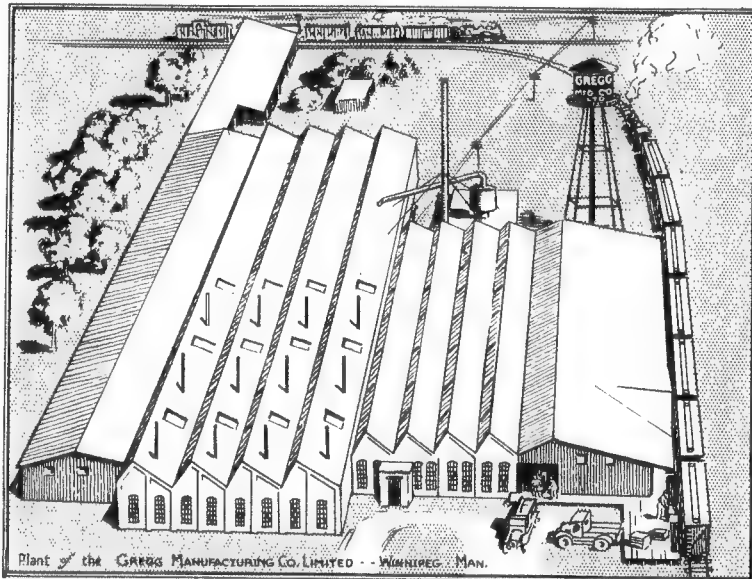
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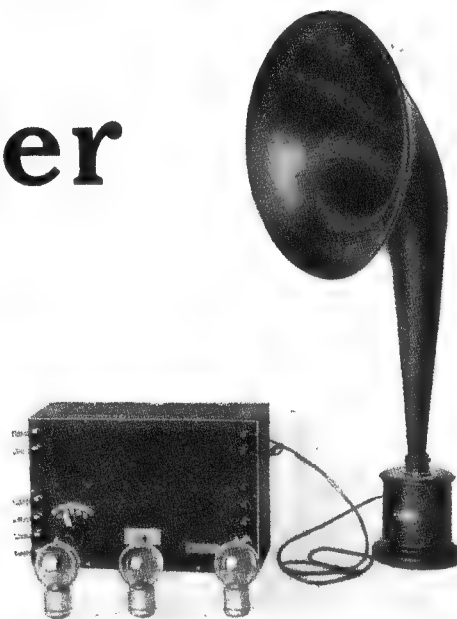
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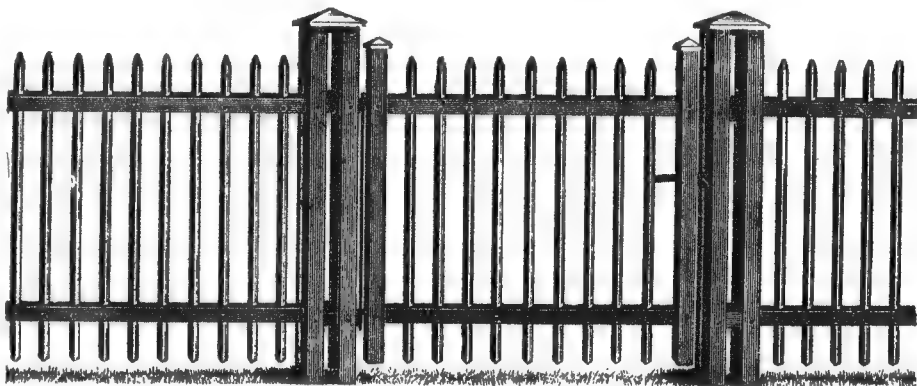
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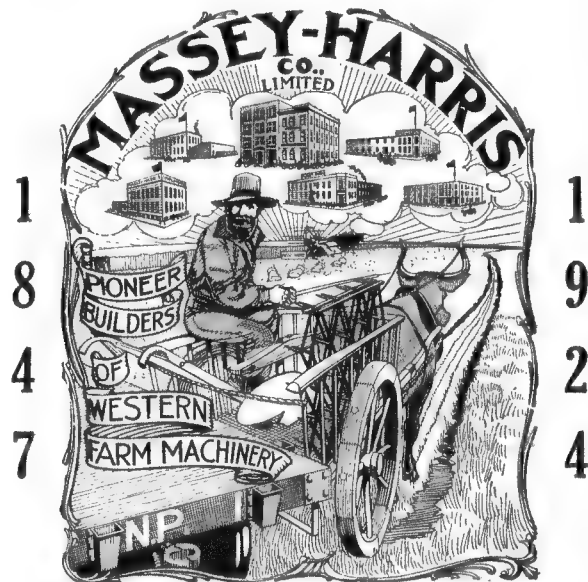
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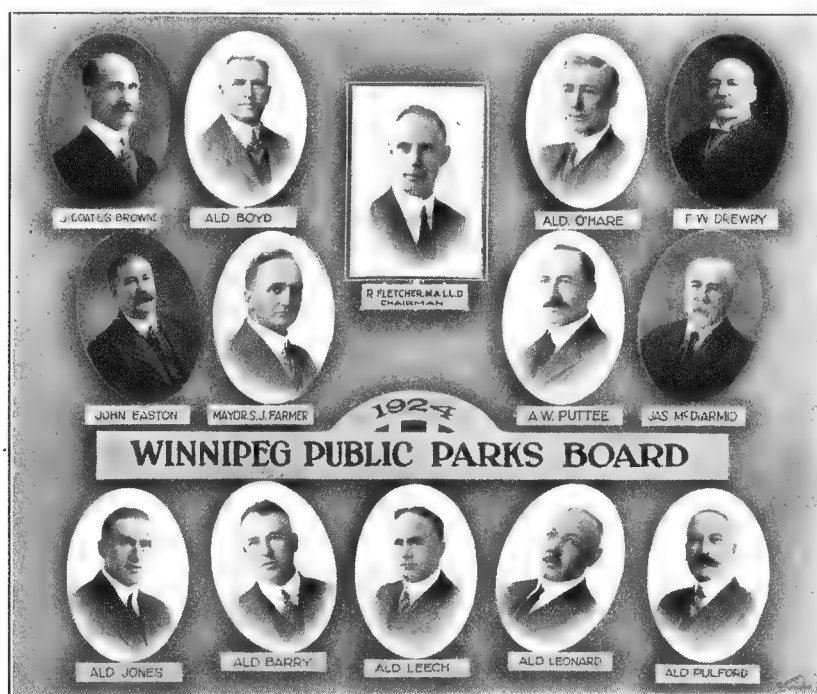
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Parks and Recreation



The Winnipeg Public Parks Board

IT WAS eighteen years after the incorporation of Winnipeg as a City that the first definite step was taken to provide a park system. The late Mr. George F. Carruthers, representing Ward Six in Council, made representations to the Provincial Government which resulted in the passing of the Public Parks Act on the 20th of April, 1892. In less than a month following the passage of the Parks Act a petition was presented to Council requesting them to adopt the Act. The petition was remarkable in that it was one of the largest ever presented to Council. At the succeeding meeting of Council, Mr. J. W. Harris, Assessment Commissioner, reported that more than the required number had signed the petition. Following this favorable report, the Council passed, upon motion of Mr. G. F. Carruthers, seconded by Mr. J. W. Cockburn, this resolution:

"That as the Assessment Commissioner has reported that more than the necessary number (300) of signatures have been affixed to the petition for Public Parks, therefore that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that a by-law in accordance with the Act be submitted to the ratepayers at the next municipal elections."

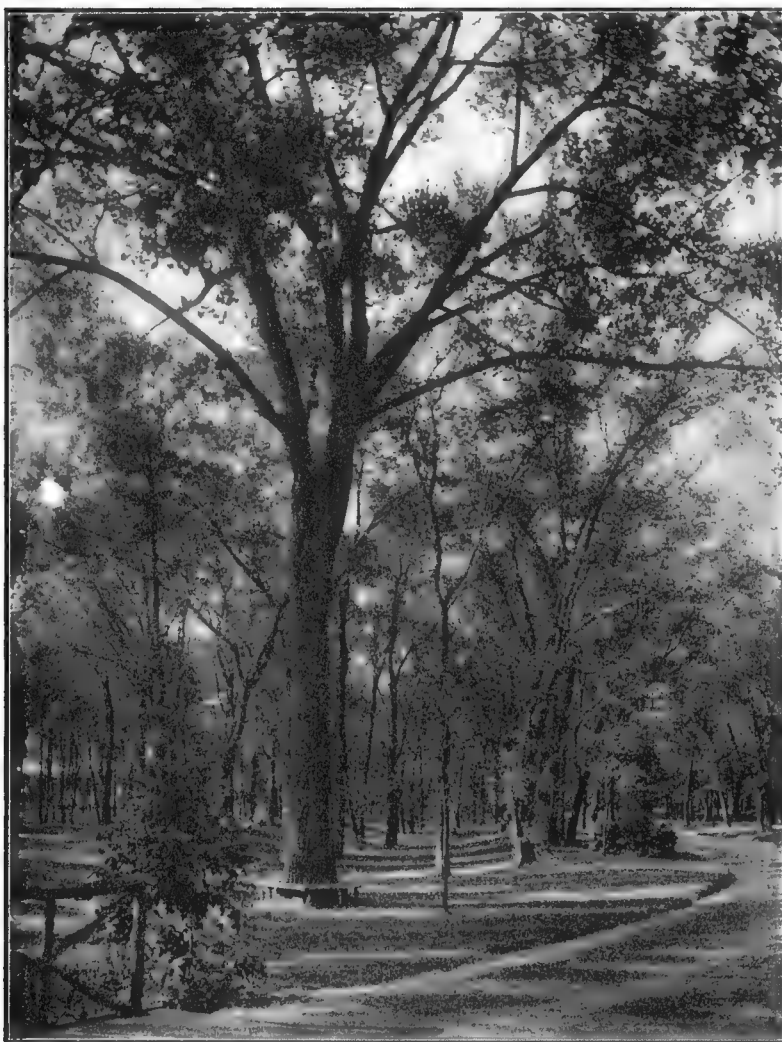
At the elections of that year, held in December, the by-law passed by a very large majority, the actual figures being:

For the by-law.....	1,129
Against.....	185
Majority.....	944

Following this decisive expression of public opinion, the City Council, at its first meeting in 1893, on January 9th, gave the



E. L. DREWRY
Chairman
1893-1897



"NATURE'S GIFT TO KILDONAN PARK"

final reading to By-law No. 575 and appointed the first Board as follows:

E. L. Drewry (con-
venor),

A. Macdonald,
H. S. Wesbrook,
Stephen Nairn,
F. W. Stobart,
J. H. Houser,
M. Bull,
Mayor T. W. Taylor
Alderman West,
Alderman Gilroy.

The first meeting of the newly appointed Board took place soon after appointment, when Mr. E. L. Drewry was appointed Chairman and C. J. Brown Secretary.

Owing to the rapidly increasing values of central or inside properties,

the Board determined to acquire small urban parks, ornamental squares, or breathing spaces throughout the City; and having decided upon the most suitable localities, a money by-law for \$74,000.00 for purchasing the properties, was submitted to the ratepayers on the 21st of June, 1893. The by-law carried and the action of the Board fully endorsed. The work of the first Board was largely confined to the acquisition of properties and it was not until 1894 that any attempt was made to improve any of the properties. On April 7th, 1894, Mr. D. D. England was engaged as Head Gardener and on him devolved the first duties in improving and beautifying Winnipeg.

The following citizens have served as Chairmen:

E. L. Drewry.....	1893-1897
Dr. E. Benson.....	1898
J. Arbutnot.....	1899-1900
Stewart Mulvey.....	1901
H. Sandison.....	1902-1904
T. W. Taylor.....	1905
D. A. Ross.....	1906
R. D. Waugh.....	1907
F. W. Drewry.....	1908
H. C. Stovel.....	1909
C. W. Sharp.....	1910
T. Wilson.....	1911-1912
F. W. Handel.....	1913
H. Sandison.....	1914-1918
J. McDiarmid.....	1919
A. W. Puttee.....	1920-1921
R. Fletcher, LL.D.	1922-1924



TROPICAL PLANTS, ASSINIBOINE PARK CONSERVATORY

During the thirty-two years of the Board's existence eighty-nine different persons, including Council's representatives, have sat on the Board, and to Mr. F. W. Drewry belongs the palm for continuous service. Mr. Drewry is now serving his twenty-third consecutive year, while Mr. J. McDiarmid is serving his eleventh consecutive year.

With the growth and development of the City the work of the Board increased, till now they are responsible for much other work which has been handed over to them from time to time by Council. Throughout the tenure of the Board the utmost har-

mony and the closest co-operation with Council has always prevailed.

Parks, Squares and Athletic Fields are as follows:

Purchased

Name	When Acquired	Cost	Acres
Fort Rouge Park.....	1893	\$ 16,531.20	5.0
Central Park.....	1893	20,000.00	3.5
St. John's Park.....	1893	20,500.00	10.5
Selkirk Park.....	1894	3,801.65	2.0
Dufferin Park.....	1894	8,377.88	2.0
Notre Dame Park.....	1894	4,500.00	3.8
St. James Park.....	1894	6,002.78	6.0
Assiniboine Park.....	1904	39,903.00	290.0
Weston Park.....	1909	8,777.04	1.84
King Edward Park.....	1909	10,858.79	5.95
Elmwood Park.....	1909	23,268.59	6.51
Machray Park.....	1909	11,391.32	3.6
Kildonan Park.....	1910	163,819.17	98.2
Sargent Park.....	1911	160,480.15	19.28
Kitchener Park.....	1911	24,925.96	30.0
Norquay Park.....	1923	39,193.07	6.5
Windsor Park Golf Course..	1924		
(Land).....		44,000.00	135.5
(Improvements).....		31,000.00	
		<u>\$637,330.60</u>	



"HOLIDAYING"—KILDONAN PARK



"A STUDY IN NATURE"



KILDONAN REFECTORY AND PAVILION

Donated

	When Acquired	Acres
Fort Garry Gateway...	1900	.6
Enderton Park (Crescentwood)...	1903	2.0
Pembina Park...	1905	2.95
Riverview Park...	1905	2.16
Clark Park...	1914	1.5
Seven Oaks Park...	1914	2.53
McKittrick Park	1924	6.32

For the purchase, improvement and maintenance of the park system to date the sum of \$3,001,814.75 has been expended and is made up as follows:

Proceeds of Debentures...	\$ 424,000.00
Sale of Land.....	102,346.60
Park Fund Levy (taxes).....	2,475,468.15
	<u>\$3,001,814.75</u>

Transferred by Council

Name	When Acquired	Acres
Library Grounds, Carnegie...	1905	.5
Alexandra Square	1906	4.0
Exhibition Grounds	1907	62.5
City Hall Square	1907	.3
Cornish Library and Bath Grounds...	1909	1.3
Midwinter Park.....	1909	.3
McPhillips St. Reservoir and Water Works Grounds.....	1909	16.1
Lot 12, Wellington Crescent.....	1910	.5
Municipal Golf Course.....	1916	93.7
Assiniboine Drive.....	1924	7.0

Outstanding liabilities to date are:—

Debentures Issued.....	\$ 350,000.00
Agreement of Sale (Windsor Park)...	35,000.00
	<u>\$ 385,000.00</u>

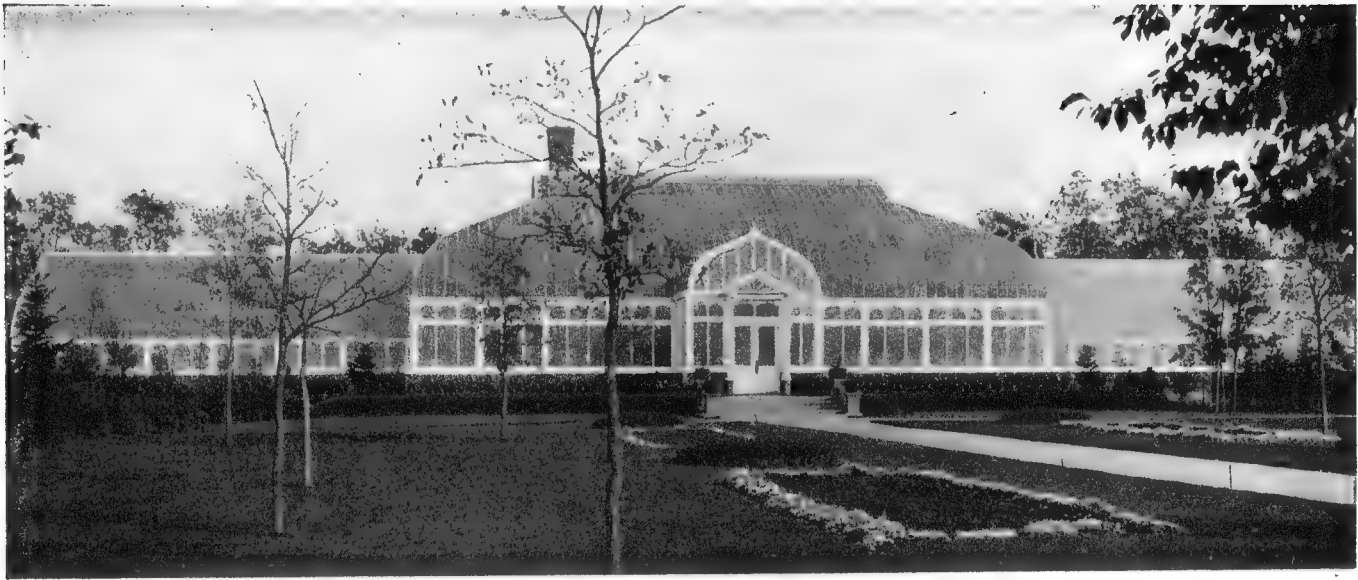
From this might be deducted the sum of \$105,701.77, which represents the amount of the amortization instalments paid to date and accumulated interest on the debentures outstanding.

Last year debentures to the amount of \$74,000.00 were retired, while from time to time capital expenditure (purchase of land) representing approximately \$104,000.00 has been taken from current revenue account (Park Fund Levy).

Total Area

Area Purchased	630.18 Acres
Area Donated.....	18.06 "
Area Transferred.....	186.2 "
Total.....	834.44 Acres

The value of land, buildings and quick assets of the Board is \$3,605,684.00 and the unrealizable assets represented in roads, shrubberies and immovable improvements represent a value exceeding \$1,500,000.00, so that the total assets of the Board exceed \$5,000,000.00.



CONSERVATORY AND PALM HOUSE, ASSINIBOINE PARK

The value of any park or park system cannot be measured by any monetary standard, but by the facilities provided for a more expressive life for old and young alike. It may be interesting to know that all the park facilities and services provided in Winnipeg cost approximately 93 cents per capita per annum.

What citizen or tourist would miss seeing Assiniboine Park with its wealth of flowers, flowering shrubs, pleasant drives and footpaths, or the children playing in the great open spaces or feeding the animals in the Zoo? Or who is there who has not felt a certain pride while walking through Kildonan Park, perhaps

with a friend from the East or South, who was surprised to find that this great prairie country had been endowed by Nature with a natural park having rolling land and huge knarled elms and oaks; but the every-day park is the small community park where the mother can send the smaller children in care of the older ones while the morning work is being attended to and in the afternoon she may join them and find real comfort and pleasure doing some useful work in a shady arbor and watching the children play. This is what St. John's, Norquay, St. James, Crescentwood and all our community parks mean to the children who cannot perhaps get to Assiniboine or Kildonan parks more



"CHRYSANTHEMUMS," ASSINIBOINE PARK CONSERVATORY

than once a month and perhaps not more than once a season. Who that has visited Weston, King Edward, Elmwood or Norquay parks on a real hot day in summer and watched the children in the wading pool but has wished that the hand of time might be turned backward that they themselves might play and splash in the water and give expression to innocent and care-free laughter such as only children can indulge in.

The history and development of playground work is synonymous with the history and growth of motor traffic. With the swifter moving vehicles it was found necessary to keep the children off the streets. Not many years ago it was suggested not alone in Council but through the press, that certain portions of streets be roped off to permit children to play. However, in 1909, seven playgrounds were



THE HANDIWORK OF NATURE AND OF MAN COMBINED LEND A PLEASING VIEW
TO ALL MANKIND

Playgrounds and Skating Rinks

Another important feature of the Board's work is the Playgrounds and Skating Rinks. Twenty-six playgrounds are in operation during the summer holidays. These are equipped with swings, teeters, sand boxes, maypoles, etc., and each under the care of trained supervisors.

opened and the number is now twenty-six, with the result that there is no further demand for roping off the streets.

Twenty-one skating rinks, properly lighted and each with a well-heated and lighted shelter, are in operation during the three winter months.

The total cost of the playground work during the sixteen years is \$341,667.00.



UNVEILING OF THE "CROSS OF SACRIFICE," MILITARY PLOT, BROOKSIDE CEMETERY, BY BARON BYNG, 8th OCTOBER, 1922

Boulevard Construction and Street Tree Planting

Streets having a property frontage of approximately one hundred and forty miles have been boulevarded and have been planted with trees, which number well over thirty thousand. The cost of this work during a period of twenty-nine years is as follows:

Construction.....	\$212,108.52
Street Tree Planting.....	29,773.27
Maintenance.....	628,569.29
	<hr/>
	\$870,551.08

Brookside Cemetery

This property, containing one hundred and sixty acres, was purchased in 1878 from one Thomas Howard for the sum of \$4,000.00. Owing to the nature of the soil, the lack of drainage and exposure to all the elements, the work of improving and beautifying was naturally

a very slow process. Time and patience can accomplish much and, today, Brookside Cemetery is a beauty spot and will compare favorably with any public or private cemetery. Lot owners are assured of perpetual maintenance.

Motor Tourist Camp

During the past two seasons a camp, with all modern facilities, has been provided. Tourists from the East and West coasts of Canada, from nearly every State in the Union, and even from far-away New Zealand and England, have registered there.

Refectories Operation

Pavilions for the sale of refreshments are operated in Assiniboine and Kildonan parks. The policy of the Board is to supply the demands of the public but in no way to create a demand or induce the public to spend money they cannot afford to spend, particularly children.



NORQUAY PARK
The Wading Pool — General View



JUBILEE CELEBRATION, ASSINIBOINE PARK, 18th JUNE, 1924
"Folk Dancing" — "Swedish Drill" — "The Minuet"



WINNIPEG'S MOTOR TOURIST CAMP

The weatherman is a big factor in the operation of these and during a continued warm spell the business is more or less regular, while during cold and unseasonable weather business drops to nothing, with a very considerable overhead expense to be taken care of.

Recreation

In St. James, Sargent and St. John's parks three hundred and six lawn bowlers found accommodation during the past season; while in Assiniboine and Kildonan parks one hundred and eighty cricketers found accommodation on well-kept pitches during the same period. In Sargent Park and the Old Exhibition Grounds run-



ADMIRATION

ning tracks are provided, while football, lacrosse, baseball and basketball are provided for in Assiniboine, Kildonan and Sargent parks and the Old Exhibition Grounds. Tennis is provided for in practically all parks.

Zoo

The Zoo contains a large and varied assortment of wild animals, mostly native. For the children, they are a source of much amusement, and for the student of Nature of much interest.

Municipal Golf

The movement to provide municipal golf in Winnipeg dates from the spring of 1908, when Alderman

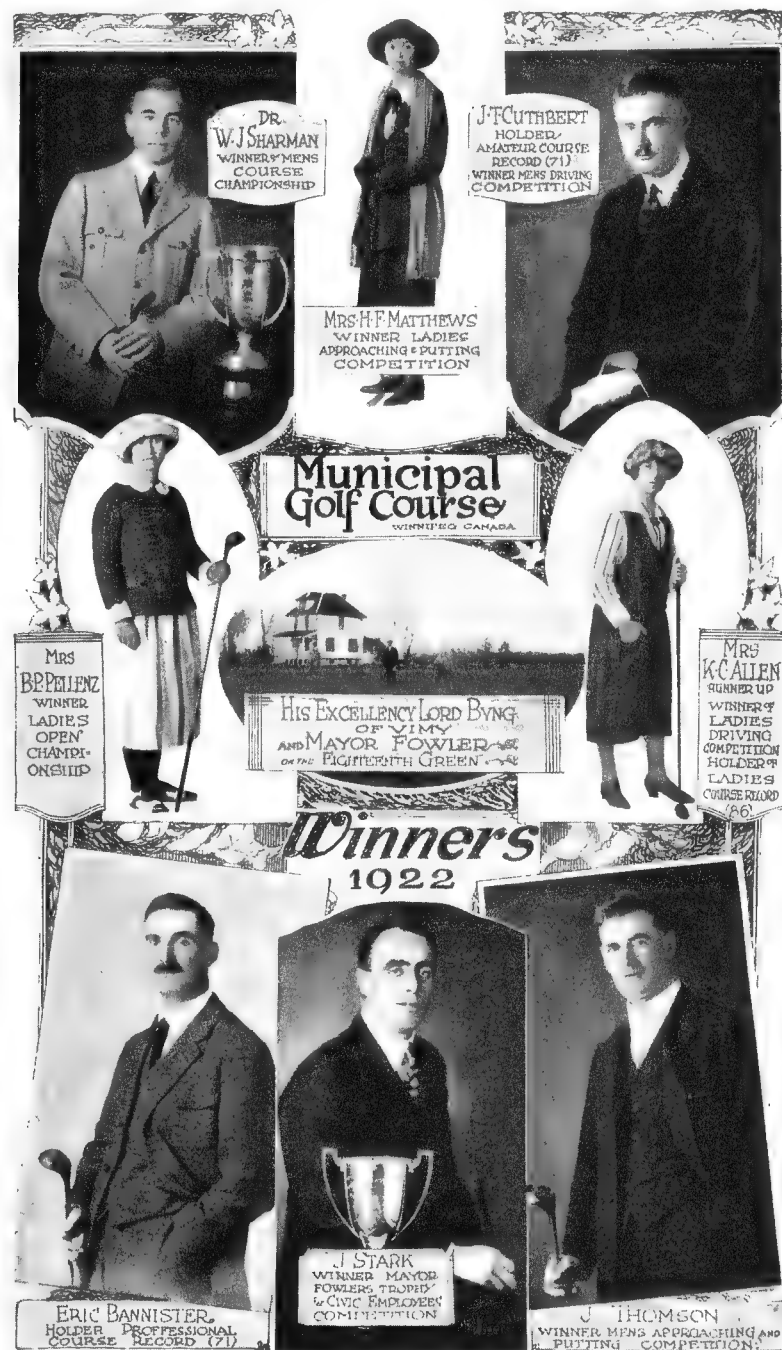
F. O. Fowler headed a large and influential deputation of citizens and presented a petition asking the Public Parks Board to take such steps as were necessary to provide municipal golf.

Some years ago the City of Winnipeg acquired about 95 acres of land adjoining Kildonan Park for the Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association. Owing to the outbreak of war and the necessity to economize, the development and improvement of the grounds for exhibition purposes was delayed and the ground remained idle and an expense to keep down the noxious weeds.

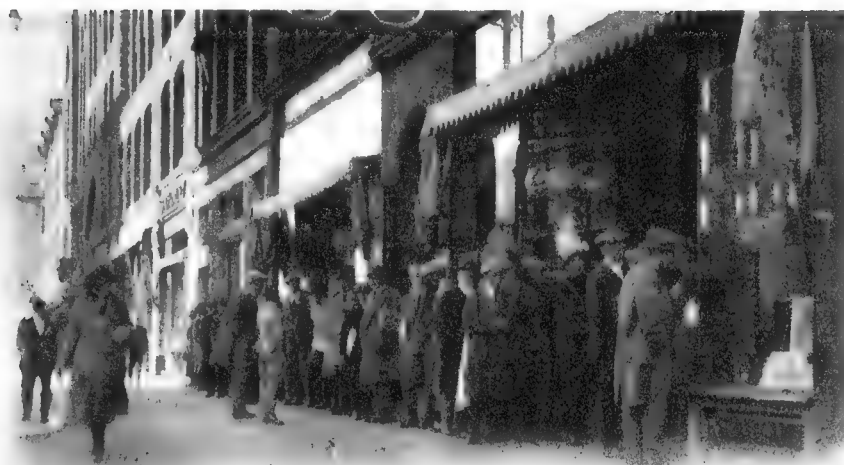
In the spring of 1916 the Public Parks Board requested Council to turn the grounds

over to them for recreation. Council was favorable to the proposal and accordingly the necessary by-law was passed, placing the improvement, care and maintenance of the ground under and subject to the authority of the Public Parks Board, but stipulating that the Board must use their own funds for development.

Therein developed a new problem. The Board was confronted with decreasing revenues and increased costs of labor and materials; and to develop the grounds meant that improvements planned in several of the parks must be curtailed or laid over indefinitely. The policy decided upon was to develop the course with as little expenditure of money as possible, and as much time as was necessary, and such



STUDIES IN MUNICIPAL GOLF



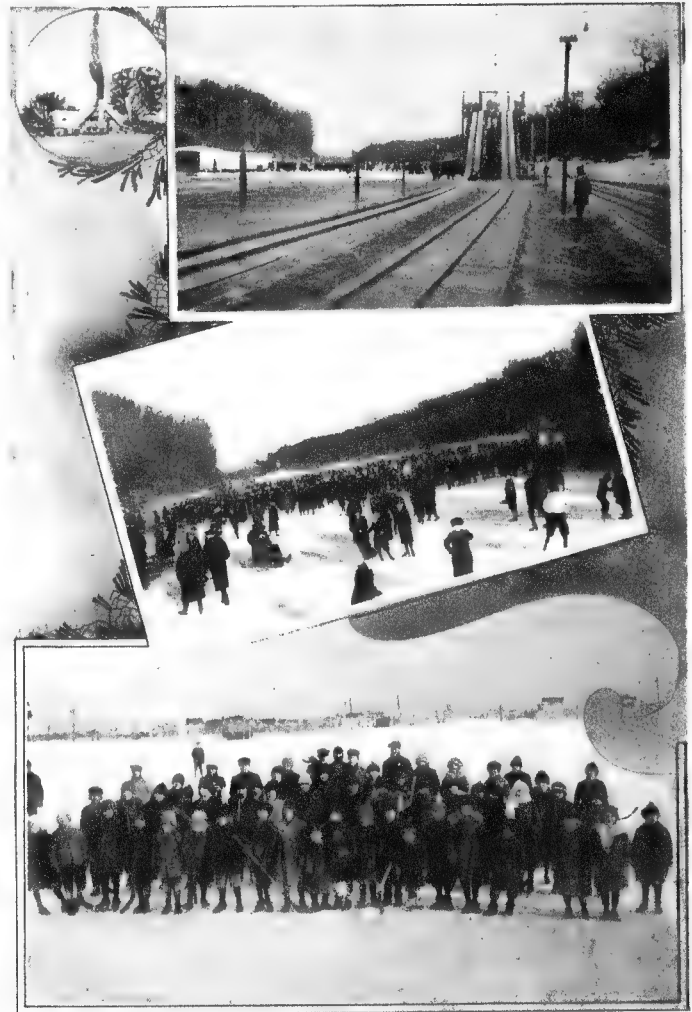
WAITING TO REGISTER FOR A GAME OF GOLF ON THE MORROW



COMBINED IN ONE, THE EIGHTEENTH HOLE AT WINNIPEG'S SECOND MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE IS A RICH ENDOWMENT OF VERDANT BEAUTY, A TOWERING VISTA AND A MENTAL HAZARD OF NO MEAN PROPORTION



SUMMER SCENES



WINTER SCENES

moneys as the Board could conveniently spare from the Park Fund were used from year to year.

It was thought the course would be open for play during the summer of 1920, but winter killed greens and fairways prevented this and it was decided to postpone the opening until the spring of 1921, when we again found many of the greens winter-killed and had to postpone opening till June.

The course is eighteen holes and approximately 5,500 yards; is well treed, has many beautiful landscapes and vistas, much rolling

land and many natural hazards, including two holes in which players have to negotiate a thirty-foot railway embankment. It is the opinion of many that the course in a few years will develop into one of the best in and around Winnipeg.

The capital expenditure is as follows:

Construction of Course.....	\$27,019.10
Construction of Club House.....	14,500.00
Club House Equipment.....	4,557.24
Course Equipment.....	3,780.46
Miscellaneous Improvements.....	4,742.80
	<hr/>
	\$54,599.60



"THE GATES" AJAR"

The course opened and became revenue bearing on June 8th, 1921, and the following is a summary to 31st December, 1923:

Year	Revenue	Ex- penditure	Surplus	Games	Daily Av'ge
1921	\$20,286.20	\$20,143.16	\$ 143.04	33,160	220
1922	33,217.86	25,710.80	7,507.06	50,240	236
1923	37,488.10	24,930.60	12,557.50	59,063	297
	<u>\$90,992.16</u>	<u>\$70,784.56</u>	<u>\$20,207.60</u>	<u>142,463</u>	
	70,784.56				
	<u>\$20,207.60</u>				

To date this season, there is a slight increase in the number of players. The Board has voluntarily undertaken to pay the sum of \$1,000.00 per month, or \$12,000.00 per annum, to the City Council for a period of ten years or during the time the property is used for golf. At the end of that time adjustment is to be made according to conditions prevailing, when the amount to be paid for the use of the property may be either increased or decreased.

Windsor Park

The sale of Victoria Park containing 1.6 acres for the sum of \$97,441.00 enabled the Board to purchase the following properties, retire capital expenditure, and develop Windsor Park:

Norquay Park, 6½ acres on river bank.....	\$39,193.00
Windsor Park, 135½ acres on Seine River.....	44,000.00
Retired Capital Expenditure (bank overdraft) ..	9,172.00
For Improvement of Windsor Park.....	5,076.00
	<u>\$97,441.00</u>

The cost of Windsor Park was:

Land.....	\$44,000.00
Improvements Made.....	31,000.00
	<u>\$75,000.00</u>

The sum of \$40,000.00 was paid to the Windsor Park Golf Club, Limited, and \$35,000 is carried on agreement of sale at 6 per cent. interest, the principal payable practically on the Board's own terms.

Here is a natural park property situated approximately three miles from the very centre of the City, and half a mile nearer than Kidonan Park. The land is rolling, heavily timbered, and is bisected by the Seine River. The property is now being developed as Winnipeg's second municipal golf course and should be opened and available for play some time in June next year.

Norquay is a beautiful tract of land situated on the Red River, bounded by Selkirk, Lusted and Beaconsfield streets. The river bank is somewhat undulating with a long slope westward. The land is rich and fertile with a natural growth of trees common to all river property. The park has been fenced, underbrushed, cleaned up generally, and a wading pool and children's shelter constructed.



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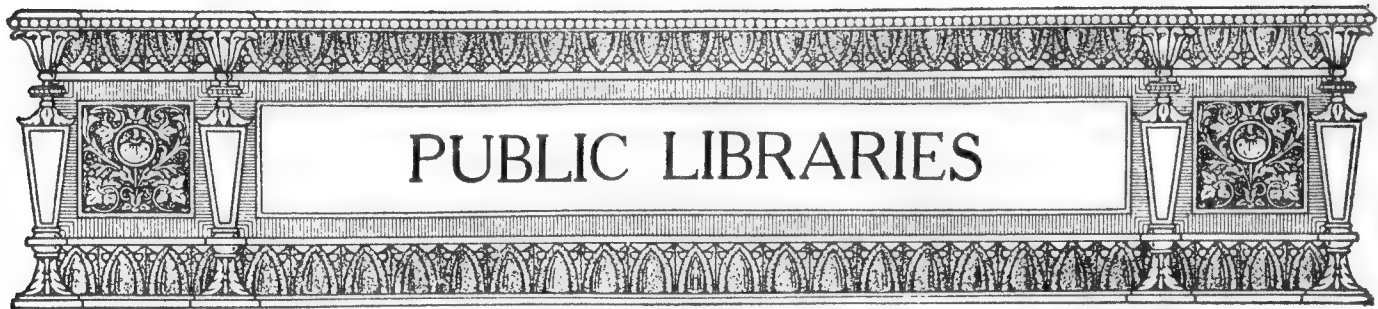
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ST. JOHN'S BRANCH LIBRARY, Salter Street and Machray Avenue.—Mrs. Gertrude Evans, Librarian. Telephone, J-3098.

Branch Stations

There are eight Branch Stations, twenty-three School Libraries, and six other libraries in different institutions. These are maintained for the service of the more outlying portions of the City and are situated as follows:

Talbot and Stadacona.
Weston (1440 Logan Avenue).
130 Osborne Street.
818 Notre Dame Avenue.
Main Street and Polson Avenue.
Osborne Street and Beresford Avenue.
Central Police Station.
1308 Portage Avenue.

Miscellaneous Branches

All People's Mission, Stella Avenue.
Art School, Industrial Bureau.

Free Kindergarten.
General Hospital.
Nurse's Home, Civic Hospital.
Robertson House.

School Libraries

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Cecil Rhodes.
David Livingstone.
Earl Grey.
Elmwood.
Florence Nightingale.
Fort Rouge.
George V.
Gladstone.
Julia Clark.
King Edward.
Knowles Home.
Laura Secord.
Lord Nelson.
Lord Selkirk.
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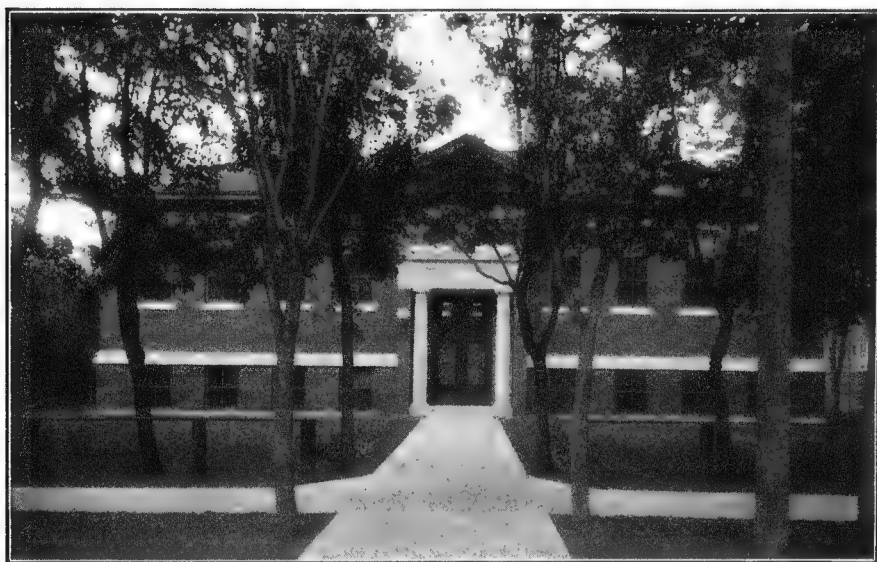
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INFORMATION ABOUT THE LIBRARIES

The number of books loaned in 1906, which was the first full year during which the Carnegie Library was in operation, was 82,817. In the year 1923 the circulation was 908,863, being an average of four and a half books per capita.

All books are loaned free of charge.

Juvenile, Loaning and Reference Departments are in each of the libraries.

Reading Rooms are stocked with a large and representative supply of newspapers and magazines.

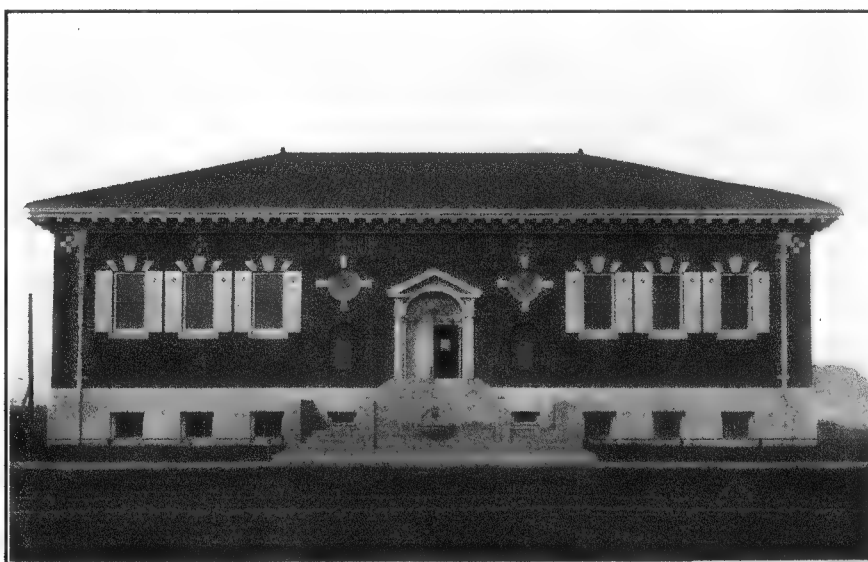
Reference.—There is an excellent Reference Library in the Carnegie Building, consisting of 20,000 carefully selected volumes. Here one can get practically any item of important information that may be required.

Reading Rooms of Main Library are open on Sundays and holidays from 2 p.m. to closing time, except on New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day and Christmas Day.

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Transportation Facilities

THE GROWTH and development of the Winnipeg Electric Company reflects the growth and development of Western Canada, particularly the City of Winnipeg, with its various suburbs. The reason for this is that the development of Western Canada has been the preponderating factor influencing the development of the City of Winnipeg and naturally the growth and development of the City meant a corresponding growth in the Winnipeg Electric Company. So it may truly be said that the growth of this company mirrors the growth of Western Canada.

In 1871 the Canadian census reports a population of 215 for Winnipeg, and in 1881 the population was reported as 7,965. It was scarcely more than a village and yet even at that early date the beginning of the present electric railway company was made by the incorporation of the Winnipeg Street Railway Company. This company constructed a line which ran on Main Street from St. John's College to Portage Avenue, thence along Por-

tage Avenue to Kennedy Street and along Kennedy Street as far as Broadway. Horses were used to pull cars. The crew consisted of one man, who functioned both as driver and conductor. When he reached the end of the line, he unhitched the horse and brought it around and hitched it to the other end of the car, there being no wyes at that time. The fare was handed to the driver through a hole, above which was a sign announcing that the driver was provided with change up to \$2.00. Those cars did not have protected platforms like the modern street cars, nor were they heated in winter as are the cars of the present day. The only protection which passengers had from the cold aside from being in an enclosed vehicle was a little straw scattered on the floor of the car.

In 1892 the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company began construction of an electric street railway in competition with the horse car line. Two years later, however, the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company bought the horse car line, thus eliminating duplication of



INAUGURATION OF ELECTRIC STREET CARS IN WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1892

service. Two of the four tracks which had been located on Main Street were no longer of use and accordingly were torn up and removed from the street. This explains why the tracks on Main Street are so wide apart, the old horse car line having previously run between them.

In 1901 the population of Winnipeg had grown to 52,443 or, in other words, more than double what it was in 1891. At this time the company was operating 42 cars and carrying nearly three and one-half million revenue passengers per year. From 1901 the development of the street railway kept pace with the development of the City and each year saw extensions to equipment and additions to rolling stock. Today, the street car tracks in Winnipeg extend 112 miles, excluding 60 miles of suburban trackage. The company has invested over \$26,000,000 in the utility; there are 340 cars on the system, and the number of passengers carried each year is now about 60,000,000. It is interesting to recall that since the first electric street car was operated the company has paid into the City Treasury in taxes and franchise charges, exclusive of paving charges, a sum just short of \$3,750,000. The company's yearly pay-roll exceeds \$2,500,000, which goes to support over 5,000 people.

Electric Power

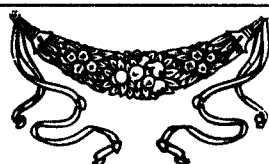
Coincident with starting a street railway system, the company constructed an up-to-date steam plant on Assiniboine Avenue. The demand for power grew rapidly, and in 1902 plans were developed for the building of a hydro-electric plant on the Winnipeg River. The significance of this advance lies in the fact that this venture inaugurated the programme which has made possible the procuring for Winnipeg of the cheapest electrical energy on the con-

tinental. It was a pioneer venture entailing the laying down of over \$1,000,000 for concrete dams alone and a total investment of over \$3,000,000, embarked upon in spite of many adverse opinions by engineers, who held that the severe climatic conditions would cause ice jams and thereby prevent successful water-power generation during the winter season. Fortunately for Winnipeg, the company had other engineering advice, which they decided to follow, which claimed that the building of such a plant would be feasible and practicable. This plant, located at Pinawa, was placed in operation on June 9th, 1906. Its rated capacity was 14,000 k.w., but with improvements this has been increased until it is now capable of producing 28,000 k.w., or 37,000 h.p.

The Assiniboine plant was superseded in 1912 by a modern steam plant built at Mill Street, which plant is used as an auxiliary and standby in case of breakdown. While this plant is essential to ensure continuous railway service, it has also been a factor taken into consideration by prospective customers for ordinary power or lighting purposes.

Another important step in the life of this company which is readily recalled in a review was the erection by the company of the Electric Railway Chambers in 1912. This building stands as one of the finest office buildings in the City and is a real civic asset.

The story of the Winnipeg Electric Company would not be complete without brief reference to the large power plant constructed at Great Falls on the Winnipeg River, which has an ultimate capacity of 168,000 h.p. Two of the units of this plant have already been completed and power from them came flowing into the City in 1923.



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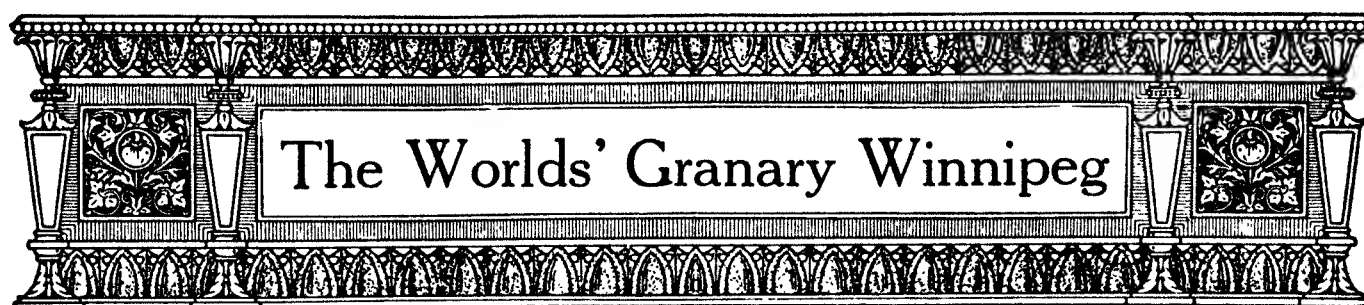
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By EX. MAYOR W. SANDFORD EVANS.

MORE GRAIN passes through the City of Winnipeg than through any other point in the world. During the crop year ending July 31, 1924, there were inspected at Winnipeg the following quantities:

	Cars	Bushels
Wheat.....	241,563	317,896,908
Oats	33,896	70,164,720
Barley.....	12,532	18,146,336
Rye	5,556	7,256,136
Flax	4,407	5,116,527
Total.....	297,954	418,580,627

Minneapolis and Chicago are the two other most important grain-handling centres in North America. The grain movement in the crop year 1914-1915 was the largest on record to date at both these points and yet in that year Minneapolis handled only 285,614,150 bushels of all grains, and Chicago only 390,873,000 bushels, of which 111,517,000 bushels were corn. Total grain inspected at Winnipeg last year amounted to 418,580,627 bushels. In addition to the grain inspected, a considerable quantity passes through Winnipeg which has been inspected at interior points.

Both Minneapolis and Chicago handle considerable quantities of corn, which is not yet grown in the Canadian West in commercial quantities. Chicago, in the year 1914-1915, handled more oats than Winnipeg did last year. When wheat, however, is taken into consideration, the priority of Winnipeg as a grain centre is unquestionable. In the crop year 1914-1915 Minneapolis received 170,208,650 bushels of wheat and Chicago 107,718,000 bushels of same, whereas Winnipeg's wheat

receipts last year totalled 317,896,908 bushels, or 14.4 per cent. more than the record combined wheat receipts of Minneapolis and Chicago.

The average daily receipts of grain cars for inspection at Winnipeg for the 365 days last year was 818. The heaviest months are October, November and December. In November, 1923, no less than 61,467 cars of grain were inspected at Winnipeg, which gave an average for each day, including Sundays, of 2,048 cars per day. If 40 loaded grain cars can be taken as an average train-load, this meant that the railways delivered into the Winnipeg yards one full train-load of grain every 28 minutes, day and night. After inspections the trains are remade for shipment eastward, and the movement out keeps pace with the inward movement. This rapid movement in and out of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ cars a minute entails the employment of a very large staff of samplers and graders to give the grain the necessary careful consideration.

As the figures of movement indicate, Winnipeg is incomparably the greatest cash grain market. Trading in grain centres in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, which is not only the most important cash market (particularly for wheat) but is one of the three most important grain "futures" markets, the other two being Liverpool and Chicago. All the world trades at Winnipeg and the volume of "future" transactions compares favorably with Chicago, and both exceed those at Liverpool.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange was incorporated in 1891 under the Joint Stock Companies Act of Manitoba, and in 1908 was re-organized as a voluntary association of grain

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dealers. At first there were only ten members, and the entrance fee was fifteen dollars. Today, seats are worth seven thousand dollars, and the membership is approximately 350. The objects of the Grain Exchange may be summarized as follows:

- (1) To maintain a commercial exchange;
- (2) To promote and maintain uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants;
- (3) To inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade;
- (4) To facilitate the speedy adjustment of business disputes;
- (5) To acquire and to disseminate valuable commercial and economic information;
- (6) To secure to its members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate purposes.

The Winnipeg Exchange, as a corporation, does no trading. In short, it furnishes (1) a place to trade in; (2) rules of trading; (3) market information. The members, acting as individuals, trade among themselves and as agents for many thousands of outsiders.

Owing to geographical conditions, the main outlet for the products of the great fertile prairie regions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is eastward, through Winnipeg, or westward through the Pacific ports, principally Vancouver. While shipments through the latter port have been increasing, yet the vast volume takes the eastward route through Winnipeg.

While Winnipeg handled the enormous quantity of 418,580,627 bushels of all grains for the twelve months ended July 31, Vancouver handled 54,742,531 bushels of all grains, or only about one bushel to every $7\frac{3}{4}$ bushels handled by Winnipeg. The combined total for Winnipeg and Vancouver exceeded that of the previous year by 114,716,701 bushels, of which increase Winnipeg handled 78,187,015 bushels and Vancouver 36,529,686 bushels. There is not much in these figures to support the opinion held in some quarters that the eastward grain route through Winnipeg is losing its predominance.

One of the basic reasons for Winnipeg's position as a grain centre is the fact that it is the railway centre of Western Canada. Winnipeg's freight yards are the largest in the world. From Winnipeg westward the railway mileage has been constantly increasing. The mileage

in 1924 for the Prairie Provinces is 4.26 times that of 1900 and 2.07 times that of 1910. The following Government figures emphasize this rapid growth in the railway mileage of the three Prairie Provinces:

Year	Mileage
1900	3,716
1905	5,215
1910	7,641
1915	12,999
1920	15,097
1924	15,820

Strategically located, therefore, where the railways of the prairies converge, Winnipeg has become the mighty funnel of the grain movement. Though the grain continues by rail some 425 miles farther to the head of the lake navigation at Fort William and Port Arthur, the greater part of the intervening country is not an agricultural one, and Winnipeg thus loses none of its mobilization advantages. Fort William and Port Arthur merely offer storage facilities, to the extent of 63,485,000 bushels, for the grain pouring out of the great Winnipeg funnel. Being nearer the fields of production, Winnipeg has the advantage of closer communication, and has thus become the greatest grain trading centre on the North American continent.

Tributary to Winnipeg is the increasing area of fertile lands under field crops, as the following table indicates:

Area Under Field Crops, 1890-1924

Year	Acres
1890	1,419,419
1900	3,600,119
1910	13,607,697
1915	22,451,330
1920	30,235,114
1924	37,500,000

From 1920 to 1924 there was added to the area of field crops of all kinds in the Prairie Provinces 7,264,000 acres, this increase in four years representing 200.2 per cent. of the total land under production in 1900 and over 50 per cent. of the crop area of 1910. The increase over 1920 was 23.6 per cent. The total area under field crop in 1924 was only 22.5 per cent. of the total area of 167,000,000 acres prairie land available for cultivation. For this enormous area, Winnipeg is the main receiving and distributing centre.

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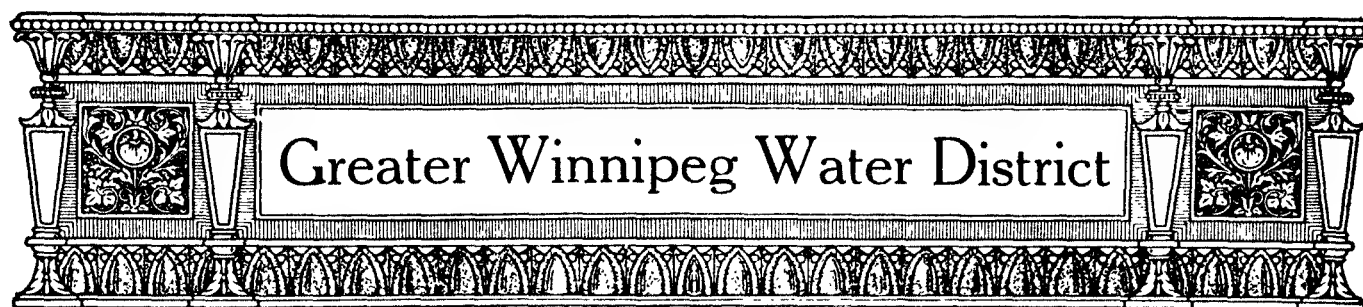
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By W. M. SCOTT, *Chairman of Commissioners*

AMONG UTILITIES which the public in the present age requires—water supply, transportation, electric service, sewerage, telephones, etc.—the first named is the only one yet provided in Greater Winnipeg in the metropolitan way, that is, by a group of municipalities joined together under common agreement to secure a service which all require. The authority for such agreement and the political structure of the District is set forth in an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, Chapter 22, Manitoba Statutes, known as the "Greater Winnipeg Water District Act." This was assented to February 15th, 1913.

The City of Winnipeg obtained its first organized water supply by granting a franchise, toward the end of 1880, to a private company—The Winnipeg Water Works Company. A distribution system was begun by this company, which established a pumping station on what is now the site of the Cornish Avenue Public Baths. The Assiniboine River was the source of supply and the works were put into operation in 1882. The company's franchise was for twenty years.

The Assiniboine River as a source of supply became each year more unsatisfactory. Toward the end of the franchise period the City purchased the company's plant and decided to change the source of supply to wells. This was done and the well system was put into operation in 1900. This source served until 1919, when the new Shoal Lake supply became available. Thus, during a period of forty years, the City had used and discarded two sources of supply and adopted a third, to which the term "permanent" may reasonably be applied. These changes indicate not only progress in physical growth but also the maintenance of a higher standard of community health and convenience.

The idea that the City should develop a permanent water supply first became active in 1906, when "The Winnipeg Water Supply Commission" was established. This Commission appointed a Board of Consulting En-

gineers who, after a study of the situation, recommended the Winnipeg River as the best source for an adequate and permanent supply. A Shoal Lake supply was also at that time considered, but mainly because of the estimated high cost in relation to the population of Winnipeg, which at that time did not greatly exceed one hundred thousand, it was not recommended.

In 1906, also, the City had embarked upon its hydro-electric power undertaking, and mainly for this reason the water supply project was postponed.

In 1912 and 1913 a comprehensive scheme was promoted to provide for the City of Winnipeg and its adjoining territory an adequate supply of pure and soft water. This resulted in the creation of the Greater Winnipeg Water District, as stated.

The area at present comprising the Greater Winnipeg Water District is—

	Area in sq. mi.
All of the City of Winnipeg	24.88
Part of the City of St. Boniface	5.31
Part of the Town of Transcona	4.00
Part of the Town of Tuxedo53
Part of the Municipality of St. James	7.27
Part of the Municipality of East Kil- donan	2.95
Part of the Municipality of West Kil- donan	2.38
Part of the Municipality of Fort Garry	3.31
Part of the Municipality of St. Vital	1.73
Total Area in Square Miles	52.36

The powers and functions of the Corporation are exercised by an Administration Board, composed of: The Mayor of the City of Winnipeg (who is ex officio Chairman of the Board), four Aldermen from the City Council of Winnipeg (appointed by the City Council yearly), the Mayor of the City of St. Boniface, one Alderman from the City Council of St. Boniface (appointed by the City Council of St. Boniface yearly), the Mayor of the Town of Transcona, the Mayor of the Town of Tuxedo, the Reeve of

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the Municipalities of St. James, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Fort Garry and St. Vital.

Regular meetings of the Administration Board are held on the third Thursday of each month and special meetings as may be called.

Under the authority of the Administration Board the undertakings of the Corporation are managed by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of one or more, but not exceeding three persons.

The immediate source of supply is Indian Bay, the north-western arm of Shoal Lake, which is the western angle of the Lake of the Woods. The Lake of the Woods is about one hundred miles east of Winnipeg, mainly in the Province of Ontario but partly also in Manitoba and in the United States of America.

The quality of the water is desirable from sanitary, domestic and manufacturing points of view. The entire region around Shoal Lake is practically uninhabited except that a part of it is an Indian Reservation, upon which there are a very few nomadic Indians.

The water is soft, containing about 46 parts per million of hardness. This feature makes it desirable for domestic and manufacturing use. Approximately, and for purposes of comparison, Red River water contains 250 parts per million of hardness and the former well supply 450 parts. The latter was practically impossible for steam boiler use. Owing to Winnipeg's other great public utility—the hydro-electric—which furnishes cheap and convenient electric power, which has almost completely displaced steam power, in Greater Winnipeg, the benefit of the Shoal Lake water for steam boiler use is not now fully appreciated.

In the field of heating, both by steam and by hot water, as well as wherever piping and plumbing systems are used, in laundry and other domestic uses, Shoal Lake water has proved a great benefit to the community, and has well justified the undertaking, whether at the present time this is fully realized or not.

Pure water is a relative term and not to be understood literally or in a chemical sense. By it is meant mainly that the supply is safe and wholesome from a sanitary standpoint,

then that it is desirable in regard to color, odor, taste and suitable for general use. The purest form of water in Nature is rain water. Although all water supply eventually depends upon this source in Nature's water cycle, rain water, as commonly known, would be unpalatable and undesirable, perhaps even unwholesome as a direct source of supply.

Unless taken from deep wells, it is becoming rare in the field of water supply to expect to use water for community purposes in its natural state. Sedimentation, filtration or chlorination, or sometimes all three are used in preparing an ordinary surface water supply for domestic consumption.

Since the water shed of Shoal Lake is practically uninhabited, there is no urgent need for treatment yet, but no doubt in the future there will be.

The normal elevation of Shoal Lake is about 294 feet higher than the McPhillips Street reservoir in Winnipeg. The water is conveyed for the greater part of the distance through a horse-shoe shaped conduit built of plain concrete and varying in area of cross section according to the slope of the country through which it passes. At about twelve miles east of St. Boniface the conduit changes from the horse-shoe to the circular shape, the latter being also of concrete but reinforced with steel. The slope of this circular conduit becomes greater as it passes through the lower part of the Red River Valley and working under a head or pressure, it delivers water to the McPhillips Street reservoir. The supplies for Transcona and for St. Boniface are drawn off at points nearest to the reservoirs of these municipalities. From the reservoirs the water is pumped for domestic and manufacturing use. The system therefore is not a complete gravity system from source to consumer, but is less expensive in first cost, also in operation, and more reliable than such a system would be.

Under the provisions of the Greater Winnipeg Water District Act, the principle of taxation is by land values only, exclusive of buildings and improvements. The amount of money necessary to pay interest and sinking fund charges is levied by an annual rate upon all

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President Manager Sec.-Treas.

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the taxable lands within the District on an equalized basis of assessment.

The following table shows the equalized assessment, amount of levy and proportion of same borne by each of the Municipalities in the District for the year 1923. The tax rate for Winnipeg for 1923 was 6.88 mills on the dollar on land values only.

road-bed was well built and has been maintained in good condition. This railroad has, since the construction period closed, been operated regularly, not merely according to the patrol needs of the aqueduct but as a public utility for giving a passenger and freight service to all points along the line.

Large quantities of cordwood and other

Memo for Levy

Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Amount of Levy	Per Cent.
Winnipeg.....	\$146,228,800.00	\$ 996,809.13	84.120
St. Boniface.....	10,448,700.00	71,226.45	6.010
St. James.....	6,072,000.00	41,391.47	3.493
West Kildonan.....	2,747,000.00	18,725.68	1.580
East Kildonan.....	2,259,010.00	15,399.16	1.300
Fort Garry.....	2,046,265.00	13,948.93	1.177
St. Vital.....	2,057,125.00	14,022.96	1.183
Transcona.....	1,573,250.00	10,274.49	.905
Tuxedo.....	403,670.00	2,751.73	.232
	<u>\$173,835,820.00</u>	<u>\$1,184,550.00</u>	<u>100.000</u>

Each municipality within the District owns and operates its own water works system, just as it did previous to the formation of the District; which means that the District is the wholesale source of supply for the municipalities of which it is composed, and is not a retail agency.

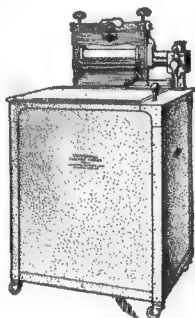
The Administration Board is authorized, under the Act, to fix a price for water not exceeding three cents per thousand gallons. The revenue obtained from such price over and above the sum required for maintenance, operation and management of the undertaking, is applied in reduction of the amounts which would be levied upon the lands within the District.

For the construction of the aqueduct, a standard gauge railroad was built. Including sidings and spurs, the total mileage is about 110, extending from St. Boniface to the Lake of the Woods. Grades and curvature are light and the

timber products are shipped from the eastern part of the line. The City of Winnipeg has wood camps at various points which furnish employment in winter, and the Provincial Government has an industrial farm about seventy-five miles from Winnipeg. There is also a granite quarry developed near Mile 79.

No doubt the future will see a large population occupying the lands adjacent to the G.W.W.D. right-of-way. By intelligent co-operation of both Federal and Provincial Governments with the District, progress could be made within ten years which otherwise will require a generation or longer.

The District owns extensive gravel pits, which were at first developed for aqueduct construction purposes. Since construction ended, these have been kept available for the District's own needs and in addition for general commercial purposes.



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BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1923

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	\$ 26,026.94
Agents Balances	102,846.26
Losses Recoverable	15,332.02
Bonds and Debentures	573,710.30
Loans and Mortgages	92,500.48
Real Estate	7,365.34
Interest Accrued	16,395.79

LIABILITIES

Losses under Adjustment and Adjustment Expenses Outstanding	\$ 35,464.69
Amount retained on account of Re-insurance	31,331.31
Sundry Creditors	38,649.90
Taxes, Commission, etc. Accrued	23,991.38
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	\$129,437.28
Total Liabilities to the Public	\$208,426.03
Capital and Surplus:—	
Capital Authorized and Subscribed 5,000 Shares of \$100.00 each — \$500,000.00	
Capital Paid Up	200,000.00
Surplus as at December 31, 1923	296,313.82
	\$834,177.13

\$834,177.13

Riddel, Stead, Graham & Hutchison, C.A.

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General Facts Relative to Greater Winnipeg Water District and Shoal Lake Aqueduct

There are only four other communities in the world that have gone a greater distance to secure their water supply than the Greater Winnipeg Water District. That the Greater Winnipeg Water Supply ranks as a major undertaking is shown by the following tabulation:

Preliminary estimate of cost of undertaking, exclusive of land and interest, during construction	\$13,045,600.00
Source of Supply.....	Shoal Lake, Ontario
Area of Shoal Lake.....	107 square miles
Area of Lake of the Woods, including Shoal Lake.....	1,500 square miles
Drainage Basin of Shoal Lake	360 square miles
Drainage Basin of Lake of the Woods.....	27,700 square miles
Total Length of Conduit.....	96.5 miles
Difference in Elevation between Shoal Lake and the City of Winnipeg's Reservoir Surface.....	294 feet
Method of Delivering Supply.....	Gravity
Area of Greater Winnipeg Water District.....	52.36 square miles
Population of Greater Winnipeg Water District	220,000 inhabitants
Equalized Assessment, 1923.....	\$173,835,820.00
Levy for 1923.....	\$1,185,000.00
Bonded Indebtedness at December 31, 1923.....	\$17,013,112.83
Sinking Fund at December 31st, 1923.....	\$1,074,778.94
Length of Cut-and-cover Concrete Aqueduct with Capacity of 85,000,000 imperial gallons per day.....	77.5 miles
Length of River Siphons and Pressure Section of Concrete Aqueduct with Capacity of 85,000,000 imperial gallons per day.....	7.1 miles
Length of Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe (lock joint type) with Capacity of 50,000,000 imperial gallons per day.....	9.4 miles
Length of Red River Tunnel with 5-foot cast-iron pipe lining	0.2 miles
Length of 48-inch Concrete Pipe, through Streets of Winnipeg	2.3 miles
Date Work Commenced on Undertaking.....	October 1st, 1913
Date Set for Completion.....	October 31st, 1918
Water Turned into McPhillips Street Reservoir.....	March 29th, 1919
Distribution by City of Winnipeg Commenced.....	April 5th, 1919
Length of District Railway, including sidings.....	110 miles
Maximum Size of Concrete Cut-and-cover Aqueduct.....	10'9" by 9'
Minimum Size of Concrete Cut-and-cover Aqueduct.....	6'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 5'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Maximum Grade of Concrete Cut-and-cover Aqueduct.....	1.537' per 1,000'
Minimum Grade of Concrete Cut-and-cover Aqueduct.....	0.110' per 1,000'
Average Grade for Whole Conduit.....	0.57' per 1,000'



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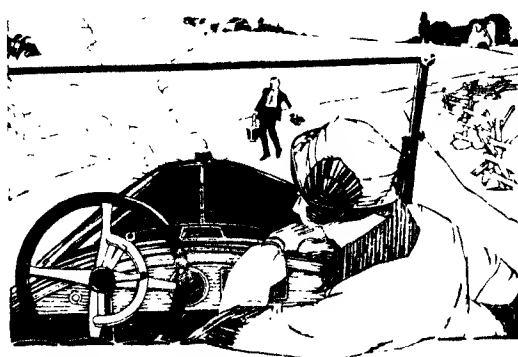
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Architectural Winnipeg

ARCHITECTURE records a true history of the conditions and aspirations of nations. The relative importance of architectural works which have come down through the ages give the index to the thoughts of the time. The farther back

one reaches, the more eloquent the remains speak, for the reason that the most essential things were given the most thought and were most permanently constructed.

Egypt's temples, with their myriad of statues representing countless gods, the everlasting pyramidal tombs and mastabas tell us of the preparation for the life after death which was more important than life itself. Corroborating this, the pictorial hieroglyphics inform us of the highly religious nature of the people at that time.

Greece leaves wonderful temples to favorite deities who were consulted as an important part of the daily task, and these, with the open-air theatres and stadia, represent religion, music and sport.

Rome overshadows the temple by the luxurious bathing establishment, the thermæ;

by the forum, the assembly place for public demonstrations; by the basilica, the traders' mart and law court; and by the amphitheatre, the scene of gladiatorial combats and wild beast exhibitions.

The itinerant Moslem leaves only his mosque, with its minarets, as a record of the sincerity of his faith in Mahomed and God.

The enthusiastic adoption of the Christian religion is recorded in the beautiful Gothic structures, every detail representing the fervent religious spirit of the time.

The buildings of the Renaissance period following the Gothic show the reaction from religious to material things and luxury and frivolity are written in every stone.

These very well-defined stages indicate the world's outstanding culminating thoughts, while

the varying stages representing the many ebbs and flows of mental activity are reflected in architectural remains as truthfully as an image in a mirror. These reflections stand today as in the earlier times; countries, cities, towns and villages reflect in their architectural achieve-



View of Interior of Legislative Chamber, Provincial Parliament of Manitoba.

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ments the thoughts and ambitions of the community.

Winnipeg, with others, is now building her record. To analyse our own city as an architectural centre, we find: Banks, office buildings, warehouses, apartment buildings, churches, stations, hotels, hospitals, industrial plants, the parliament buildings, residences, theatres, shops and a grain exchange, the largest office building in Canada.

Out of these numerous architectural types, three stand out prominently: Grain Exchange,

banks, warehouses. These represent the trading centre in a wheat and agricultural country and constitute the dominating thoughts surrounding us. To those who have grown up with the city, everything may appear to be commonplace, but there has gradually come in our midst a modern, dignified and substantial group of buildings which, by reason of thoughtful and fitting architectural treatment, indicates the wealth, health and prosperity of the Canadian North-West. Our churches represent a religion of

worship without fanaticism, our residences and apartments have an atmosphere of comfort, contentment and pride without ostentation, while our splendid parliament buildings, second to none on the continent, stand for our great endeavor to uphold the legislative voice of our elected representatives.

The result of good architecture is due primarily to a consideration of the purposes of the building, coupled with a study of materials, proportions and details based on accepted standards. These standards are formed by individuals or bodies of architects from time to time and in due course become accepted. Architectural associations, therefore, perform a function which, apart from dealing with the ordinary service to clients, give what might be termed "community service," in which it endeavors to co-operate and assist in matter

pertaining to the profession.

An association was formed in Winnipeg in 1906 and has worked actively since that time. In 1910 it was successful in inducing the Provincial Government to institute a Board of Examiners of Architects, which operated as a Government department until 1914, when the Manitoba Association of Architects became incorporated and took over the duties of registration. In 1923 the association was instrumental in having a Professor of Architecture added to the faculty of the University of Manitoba,

and since that time graduates in architecture have appeared at the annual convocation. At the last closing, six graduates appeared.

As an architectural centre, therefore, Winnipeg is quietly but surely establishing itself, and our educational and professional standing will reflect itself in our work.



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The Manitoba Association of Architects

E. FITZ MUNN, Secretary

47 C.P.R. Office Building

Phone A 2643

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 Bellhouse, D.W., 312 Kennedy Building, Winnipeg.
 Blankstein, M., 131 Machray Avenue, Winnipeg.
 Brindle, C.N., Souris, Man., Winnipeg.
 Bridgman, C. S., 20 C.P.R. Office Bldg., Winnipeg.
 Carey, R.M., Detroit, Belle Isle Bridge.
 Chisholm, C.C., 609 Notre Dame Investment Bldg., Winnipeg.
 Crayston, E. W., 867 Bannatyne Avenue, Winnipeg.
 Chivers, C. W., 23 Aikins Building, Winnipeg.
 Davis, W. T., 515 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.
 Evans, F. R., 902 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg.
 Fingland, W., Room 1—313 Fort Street, Winnipeg.
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 Hawker, J., 23 Aikins Building, Winnipeg.
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 Jordan and Over, 47 C.P.R. Office Building, Winnipeg.
 Lethbridge, J. M., 434 Somerset Building, Winnipeg.
 Melville, A., 5 National Trust Building, Winnipeg.
 Matthews, H. E., Customs House, Winnipeg.
 Mitchell, J. B., School Board Offices, Winnipeg.
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 Marshall, D., Brandon, Manitoba.
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Born at Hamilton, Ont., in 1879, and was educated at the public and high schools in Hamilton, and at McGill University, Montreal, obtaining both Bachelor's and Master's degrees in engineering. He was at first in the employ of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, in 1900, but subsequently returned to the University as demonstrator and lecturer. In 1903 he went to Los Angeles, California, as superintendent of Meter and Repair Departments of the Southern California Edison Company. In 1905 he was appointed chief engineer of the Dominion Power & Transmission Company, Hamilton, Ont., and held this position until he moved to Winnipeg in 1909 as chief electrical engineer of the power construction work of the City of Winnipeg. He was appointed power engineer in 1911; in 1912 became manager of the Hydro-Electric System, and has occupied this position since that date. In the interval he has witnessed the growth and development of the system into a concern whose assets exceed twenty million dollars and where the amount of energy generated last year exceeded one hundred and sixty-five million kilowatt hours. Mr. Glassco is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Manitoba Club, St. Charles Country Club and Pine Ridge Golf Club. He is a consistent and enthusiastic supporter of every movement that is working for the development of the electrical industry.

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POWER HOUSE, POINTE DU BOIS—VIEW FROM TAILRACE

City of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System



WINNIPEG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM is one of the outstanding examples of the successful operation of an important utility under public ownership. The year 1921 ended what might be termed the first cycle of its development, the results during this period being exceptionally fine considering the low rates at which electrical energy is sold in this city. A glance at the recapitulation statement will show that from a deficit of \$83,432.90 incurred during the first 18 months' operation, due to an insufficient number of consumers during this period to pay the overhead charges, the following years showed large surpluses totalling in all over \$600,000.00, the largest in any one year being that of 1920, which amounted to \$180,279.53. During the war further extensions to the hydro-electric plant were discontinued, but in the fall of 1919 a definite programme was adopted by Council for the expenditure of two and one-half million dollars so that the power supply could be increased from 45,000 h.p. to 70,000 h.p., this additional supply being available by the fall of 1921. In addition to these extensions, the second transmission line was completed. Hence the Department has commenced the second cycle of operations, having doubled the housing capacity of the generating station and adding new turbines and generators to the extent of 30,000 h.p., bringing the present installation up to 70,000 h.p., while machines for an additional 30,000 h.p. can be added in a comparatively short time as the load develops. These extensions, however, have added very heavy additional fixed charges which must be taken care of out of current revenue.

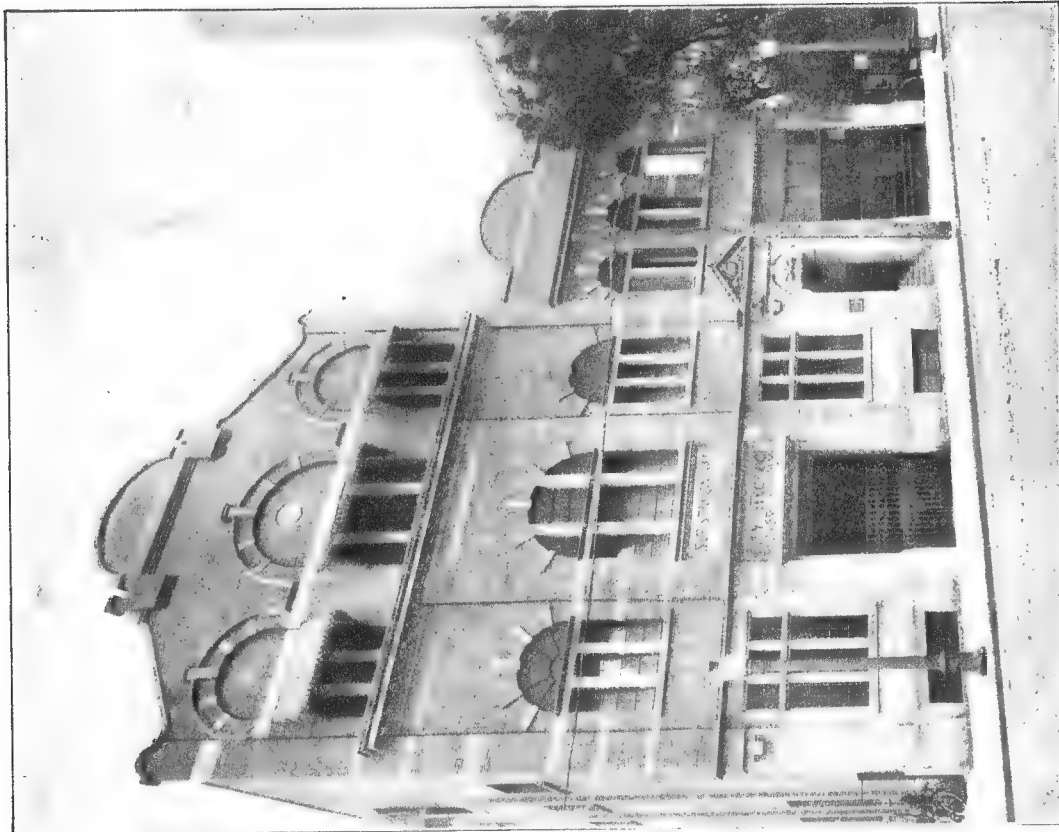
The year 1921 showed a small deficit, but owing to increase in business the point has once again been reached where revenues

show an increase over expenditures, the surplus for 1922 being \$14,609.25, while the year 1923 yielded a surplus of \$142,160.42.

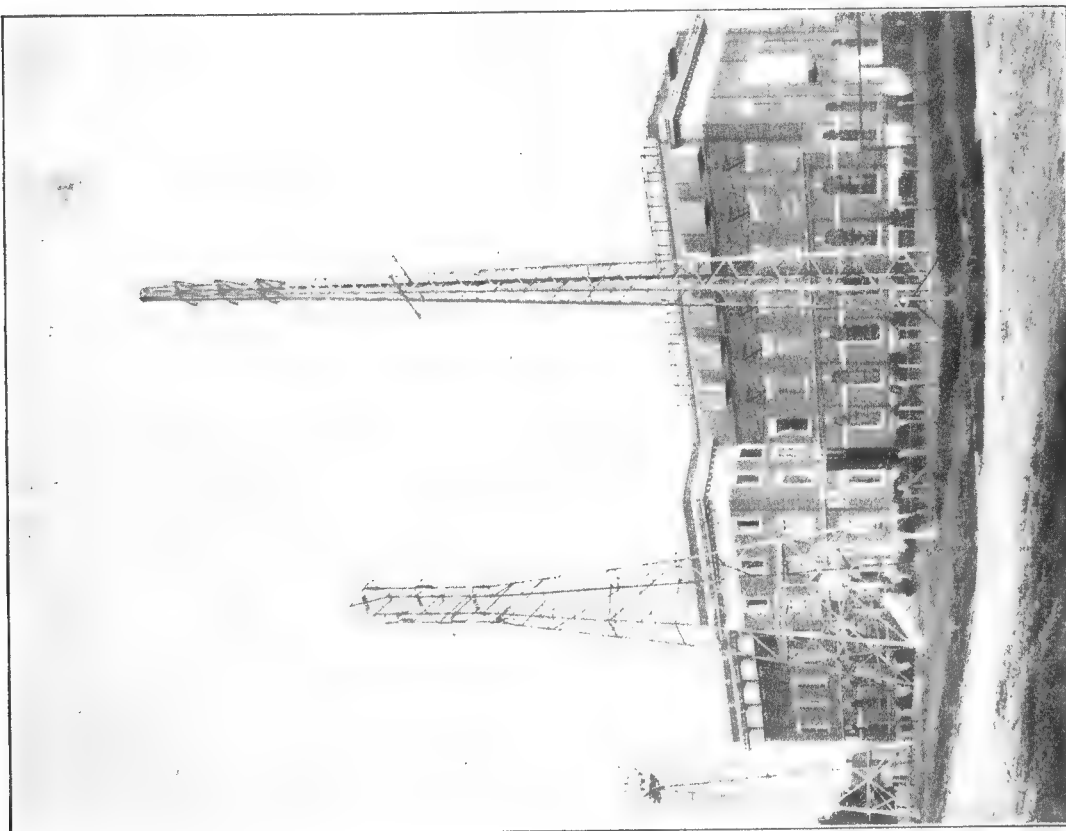
To summarize the situation, the City has today a hydro-electric system with a potential capacity of 100,000 h.p., costing over \$13,000,000 while money has been set aside out of earnings to take care of sinking fund and depreciation, the latter reserve amounting to over two and a quarter million dollars. In addition, the plant has been maintained at 100 per cent. efficiency, while there has been created a revenue surplus of \$337,071.42.

The sinking fund amounts to over one and one-half million dollars, sufficient being set aside annually to redeem the funded debt as the issues mature. In other words, if the present practice is continued, in 30 years time there will be on hand a sinking fund sufficient to pay off the funded debt, a plant maintained at the highest point of efficiency, and several million dollars in the depreciation reserve fund.

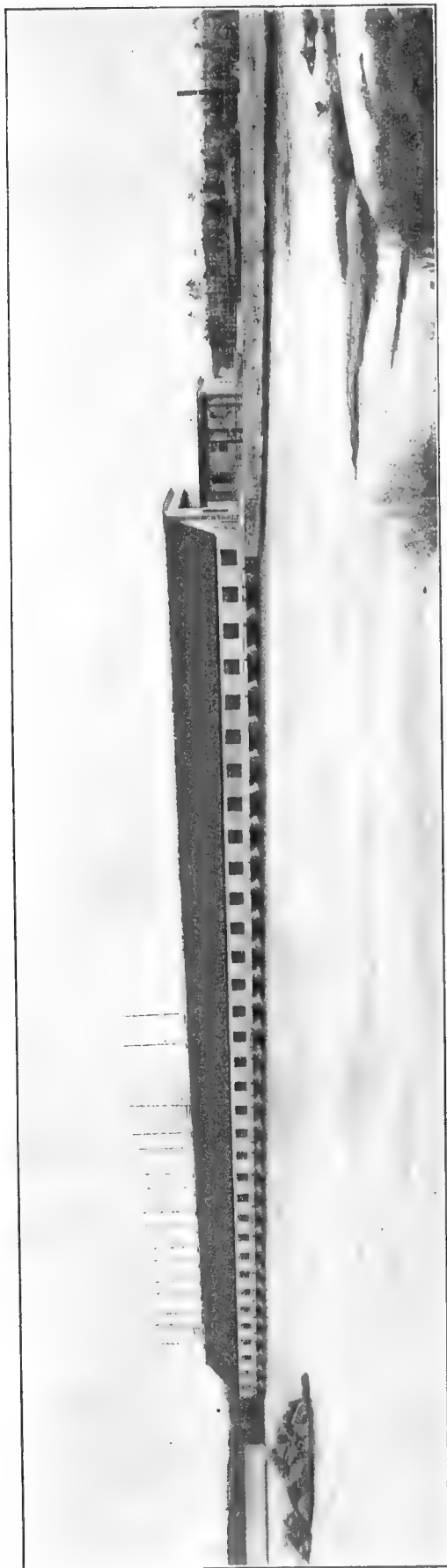
Little did the citizens dream in 1906 when they voted for the building of the municipal plant that it would grow so quickly. Up to that time the electric rates in the City were 20 cents per k.w.h., but, realizing the great advantages afforded manufacturers, power users and the householders generally, by having available an abundant supply of electric energy for power and lighting purposes, the City of Winnipeg, in 1905, reached the decision to undertake a hydro-electric development as a municipal enterprise, provided it would be ratified by the ratepayers. In June, 1906, the bylaw was submitted and the ratepayers expressed themselves in favor of the City spending \$3,250,000 for the initial instalment of 20,000 h.p. at the Pointe du Bois site. Power was brought into Winnipeg on October 16, 1911,



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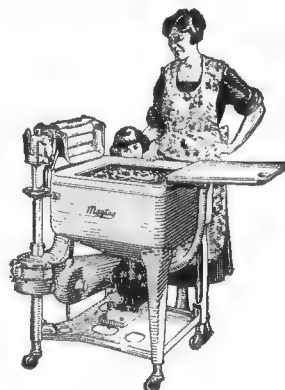
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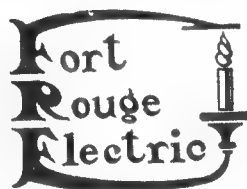
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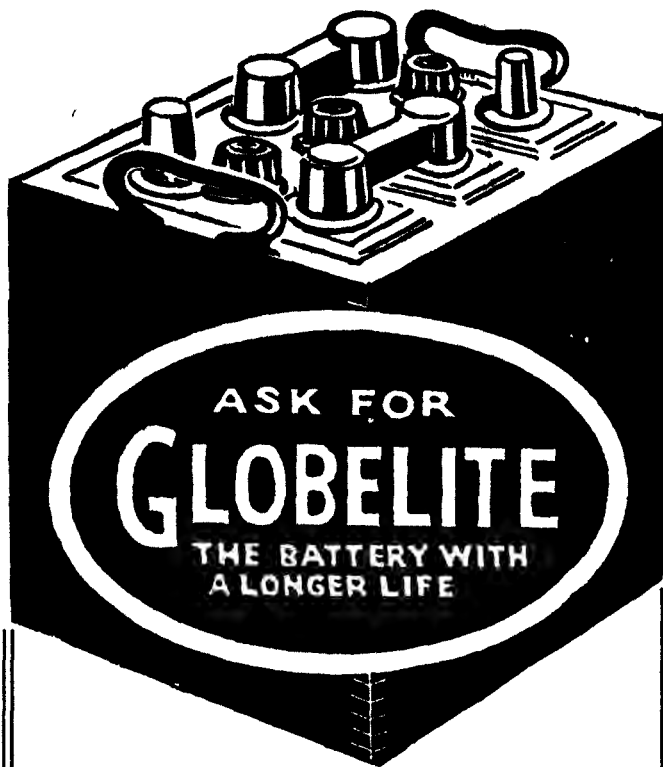
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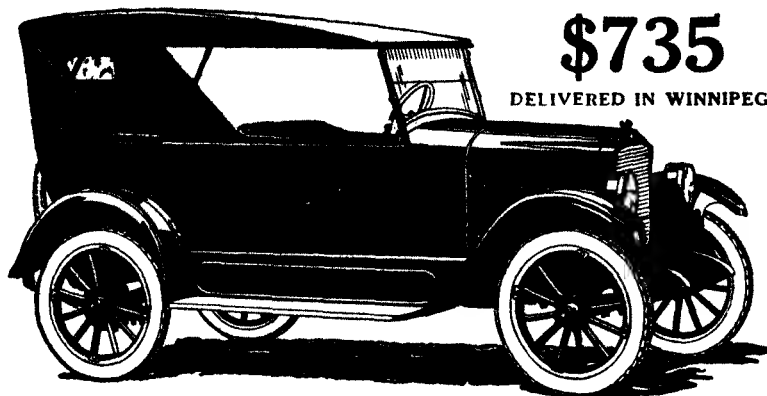
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energy being transmitted at 65,000 volts, a distance of 77 miles.

The domestic lighting rate was fixed at 3c, remaining at this figure until 1922, when a further reduction took place.

The power site covers an area of 438 acres, and lands are flooded to the extent of 4,222 acres. The head is 46 feet, the alternators generating at 6,600 volts, while the transmission voltage is 65,000 volts.

The use of electricity for cooking was encouraged by the offer of a special rate of 1c per k.w.h. gross, and the electric range and water heater are daily gaining in favor with the citizens who find the electric way not only more satisfactory but also more economical than the old methods, the average electric cooking bill being \$2.82 net per month.

Owing to the slump in the commercial business during the war, the Department found it necessary to find another outlet for the surplus power and thus provide a new source of revenue. Electric ranges had just become reliable and water-heaters were not on the market, but the Hydro decided that these appliances would provide a fertile field for a rapid increase in revenue. \$100,000.00 was spent on a splendid showroom for displaying appliances, while the advertising budget increased from \$3,000 to \$40,000 per year in five years. All this expense was more than justified in the results obtained, the revenue from this source alone now amounting to well over \$300,000 annually. Electric cooking and heating services have increased as follows:

1917	1,176
1918	1,725
1919	2,442
1920	4,285
1921	5,622
1922	7,340
1923	10,290

These services are divided as follows:

Electric Furnaces	14
Electric Ranges only	6,131
Ranges and Water Heaters	490
Water Heaters only	2,422
General Appliances	1,233

Thus in a very few years Winnipeg has forged its way to the front in the use of electric ranges, there being now 6,621 on the Hydro lines alone, while, no doubt, a very considerable number should be added to take care of those on the lines of the private company.

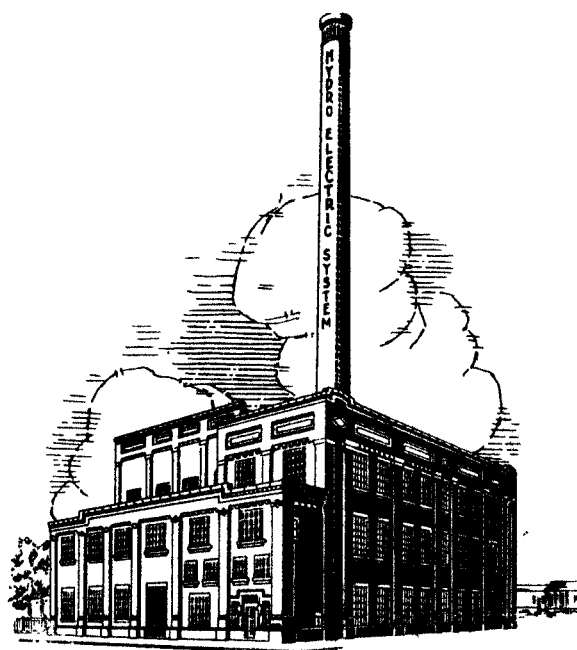
In December, 1922, the combination light and heat rate of 3c and 1c became the general

residential lighting rate for all the Hydro customers. This resulted in a saving to the users of about \$6,000 the first month. It is interesting to note that the average net rate today for residential light is 2½c per k.w.h., the straight 3c rate being no longer in existence as far as the municipal plant is concerned.

How Cost of Electric Light in Winnipeg Has Been Reduced

1906	20c per k.w. hour
1907	10c per k.w. hour
1911	7½c per k.w. hour
1912	3 1-3c per k.w. hour
1922 (two-step rate)	3 1-3c to 1c
Average, 2½c per k.w.h.	

The citizens of Winnipeg are convinced that this hydro-electric enterprise, on which they ventured some ten years ago, has turned out most fortunately. Since the inception of the service the rates have been remarkably low and the service has been entirely satisfactory. The value to them of this utility has been strongly emphasized during the last few years, during which time the cost of all commodities and necessities have shown extraordinary increases. Electricity for light and power purposes in Winnipeg is the only commodity which did not increase during the war, and the citizens are firmly convinced that this satisfactory condition would not have obtained had they not themselves entered the field of hydro-electric operation.



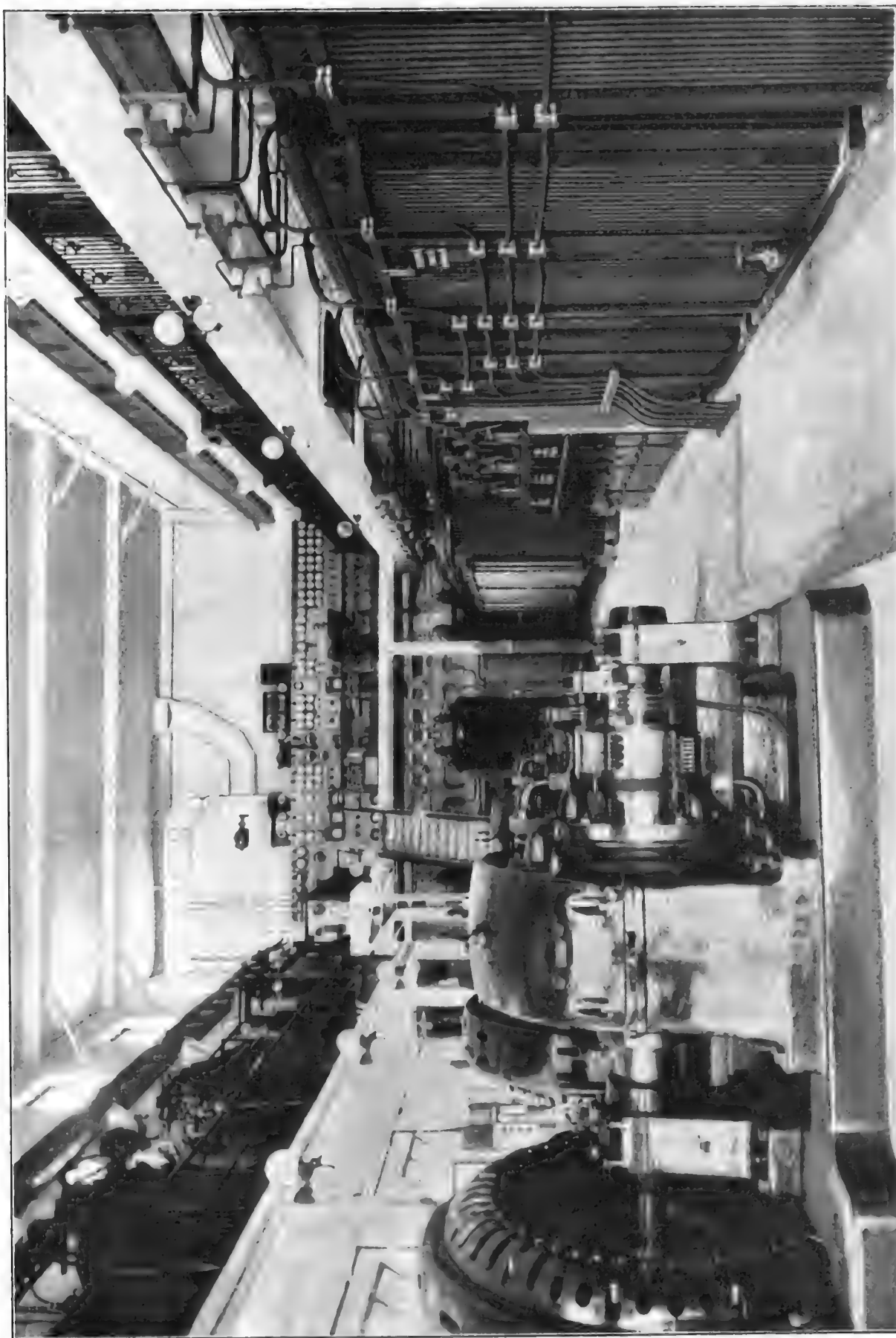
STANDBY PLANT

Standby Plant

During the year 1923 the Hydro proceeded with the building of a steam standby plant.



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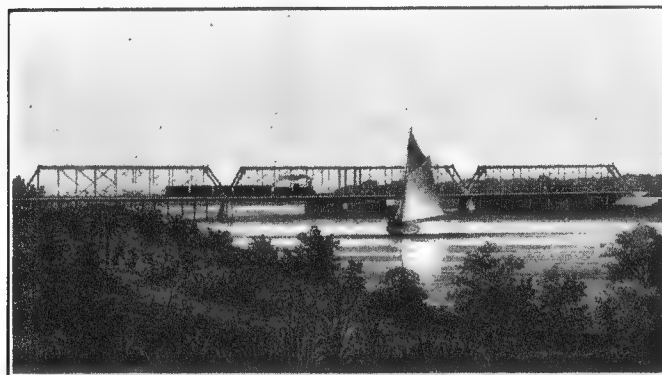
located on the Victoria Park site, at the foot of Rupert Street. This is a structural steel building with brick walls, 150 feet by 100 feet, 70 feet high and a smoke stack 245 feet high. This has two large steam turbines and generators of 5,000 k.w. each, while a 1,000 k.w. unit

has been installed in order to give emergency service to the water works and fire protection services. This means a total of approximately 15,000 h.p. of electrical energy available in the event of a break-down on the Hydro-Electric lines.

RECAPITULATION OF ANNUAL STATEMENTS

For year ending April 30th	Total Assets	Total Reserve	Gross Earnings	Total Expense	Surplus for Year	No. of Customers	Units Generated	Peak Load in h.p.
1913.....	\$6,623,663.56	\$ 20,436.52	\$ 545,644.18	\$ 629,077.28	\$83,432.90 ^o	22,015	38,704,220	14,080
1914.....	7,847,501.39	360,901.50	867,621.47	785,723.51	81,897.96	29,732	60,337,635	19,550
1915.....	8,181,372.78	640,213.72	976,347.50	897,662.78	78,684.72	32,953	70,654,360	23,030
1916.....	8,630,710.80	928,914.92	995,511.37	915,781.70	79,729.67	34,345	75,634,750	26,130
1917.....	9,070,627.51	1,273,714.41	1,020,480.25	935,905.72	84,574.53	35,392	82,278,970	27,800
1918.....	9,535,173.11	1,615,618.68	1,056,281.88	1,001,541.82	54,740.06	36,343	85,336,830	28,800
1919.....	10,243,773.63	1,996,604.79	1,097,196.99	1,044,315.99	52,881.00	37,809	88,947,190	31,133
1920.....	11,763,354.28	2,406,145.18	1,279,469.41	1,099,189.88	180,279.53	39,877	99,524,550	35,000
Year Ending								
Dec. 31, 1921	15,397,571.80	3,458,307.16	1,572,150.24	1,599,427.45	27,277.21 ^o	44,953	125,124,855	46,000
1922.....	16,657,895.27	3,743,896.36	1,659,725.50	1,645,116.25	14,609.25	48,501	144,509,429	51,000
1923.....	17,681,828.22	4,217,621.24	1,741,963.68	1,599,803.26	142,160.42	51,293	164,609,860	55,500

^oDeficit.



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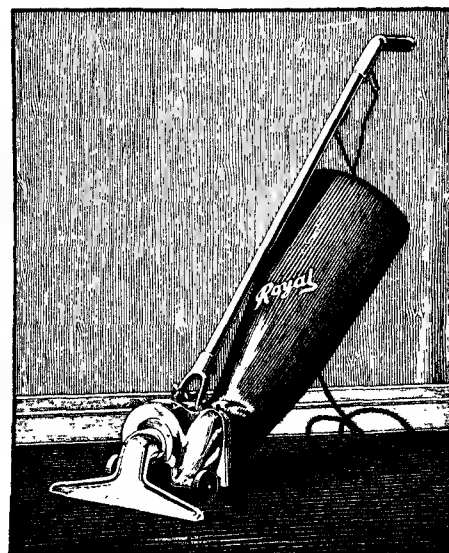
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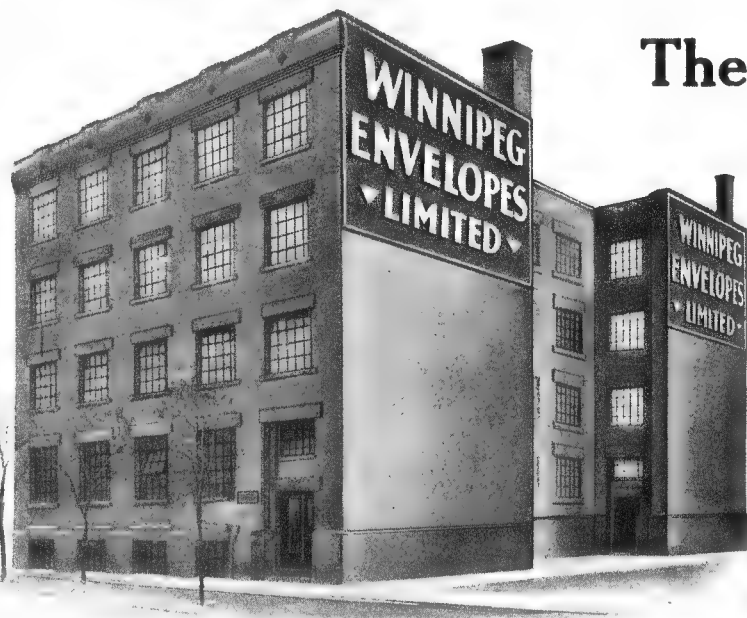
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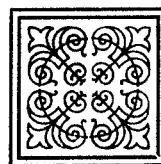
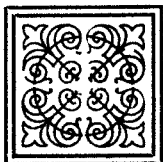
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Winnipeg Launches Central Steam Heating Project

By J. G. GLASSCO

General Manager, Hydro-Electric System, Winnipeg, Man.



THE WINNIPEG HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM, having built a steam standby plant within the city limits as a protection against interruption of service on the Hydro transmission lines, was faced with the problem of taking care of very heavy additional fixed charges, approximating some \$75,000 per year. It was felt that some means should be adopted, if possible, to relieve the Hydro of this burden. An investigation was made of the possibilities of central steam heating, with a view to using the new boiler equipment of the standby plant for revenue-producing purposes. The results of the investigation looked so promising that the services of Messrs. Neiler, Rich & Co., consulting engineers, of Chicago, were obtained for the purpose of advising as to whether a central steam heating plant for the City of Winnipeg would be a practicable, sound business proposition. The report of the experts was so favorable that a bylaw was placed before the electors at the municipal elections in 1923, and the undertaking was then approved by a large majority. This bylaw, which was for the expenditure of \$875,000, stipulated that \$325,000 which was already being spent by the Hydro for boiler equipment should be charged to central steam heating account, thus leaving a net sum of \$550,000 to be raised.

Apart from the general advantages of central steam heating, such as elimination of smoke nuisance and coal and ash handling and the considerable saving to be made in heating costs, there were many factors which influenced the electors in voting in favor of the bylaw. Some of the more important were as follows:

1. The Hydro would sell to the central steam heating plant off-peak electrical energy which would be used, when available, instead of coal, for steam production purposes. This would produce a revenue of approximately \$75,000 per year.
2. The fixed charges on the boiler equipment would be taken care of by the heating system, thus relieving the Hydro of the annual charges of \$34,000.
3. With the boilers always under steam, and ready for immediate demand, the high-pressure fire protection plant could be completely electrified, resulting in a reduction in operating costs to the extent of \$63,000 per year.
4. The water-works steam reserve plant would be eliminated, this service being supplied from the standby plant, with an estimated saving of \$8,000 per year.
5. The development of Canada's natural resources by the utilization of the low-grade slack coal of the western mines, thus reducing the importation of thousands of tons of American coal now being used in individual heating systems.

Under the scheme as outlined, it is proposed to use pulverized lignite coal, which recent developments have proved will give as high an efficiency as some of the best-grade American coals. Endless quantities of low-grade lignite coal are available on the western boundaries of Manitoba at a cost of about \$4 per ton laid down in Winnipeg. This, supplemented whenever possible, with all the available off-peak energy from our hydraulic power development on the Winnipeg River, will be a large factor in making the central steam heating plant an economic possibility.

Winnipeg has a very great advantage over the other large cities that have made a success of central steam heating, inasmuch as we have a very low average temperature during the winter months and a long heating season, resulting in the use of the heating system for a much longer period for practically the same capital expenditure as would be required elsewhere.

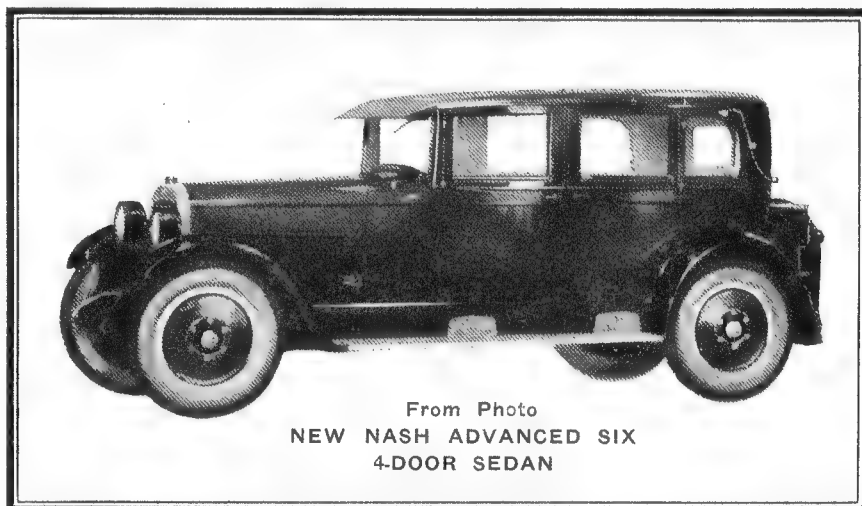
It is estimated that it will take five years to develop the system to its full extent, the city being divided into several districts and extensions being made annually until the whole business area of the city is covered.

There is no doubt that the progress of this new municipal undertaking will be watched with interest throughout Canada and the United States.

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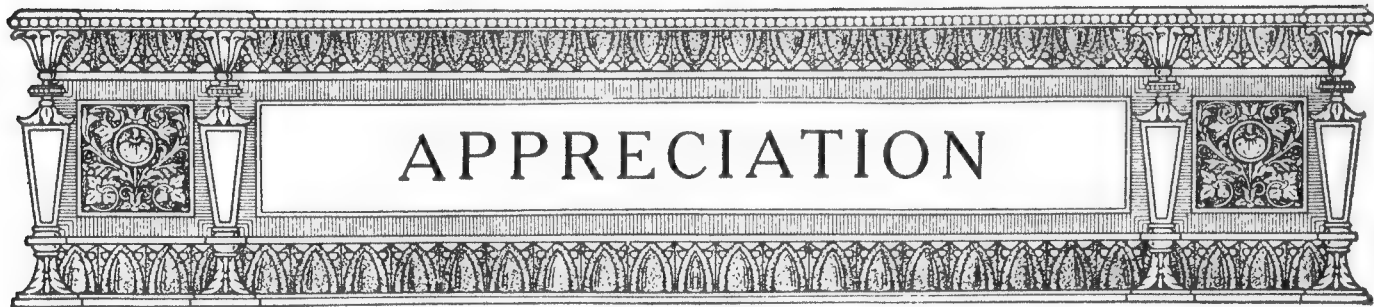
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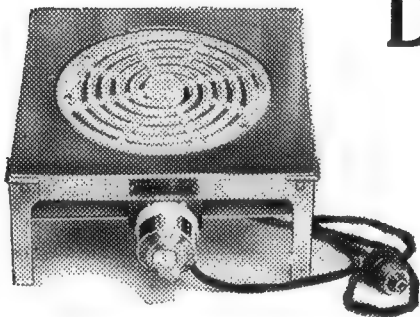


THE CIVIC SOCIAL AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION wish to take this opportunity of expressing its appreciation and gratitude to the firms and individuals who have advertised in this publication, and to the public-spirited citizens, organizations and civic officials who have kindly supplied it with the various articles appearing on the foregoing pages.

The Association has endeavored to include in this publication everything regarding WINNIPEG that might be of interest to citizens and others into whose hands this book will come. The one object in putting out this book is to set before the eyes of the WORLD what inducements WINNIPEG has to offer to business and manufacturing establishments, individuals and pleasure-seekers.

The amount of work entailed in its compilation has been enormous but the Association feels that its efforts will be well repaid by the publicity that "OUR CITY" will derive.

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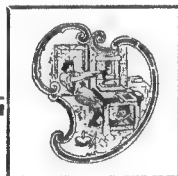
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